

THE Country GUIDE



AUGUST, 1953

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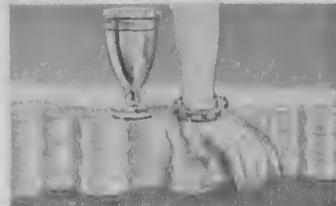
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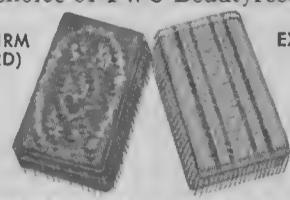
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THE Country GUIDE

From Cover to Cover
AUGUST, 1953

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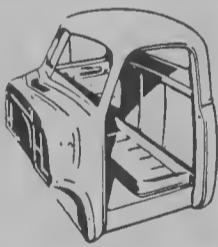
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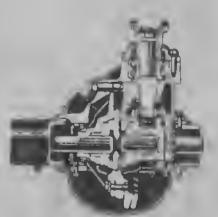
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August-September Weathercast

by KEN STANLEY



Weathercast Period—August 16 to September 15.

Prairie Provinces. Several low pressure areas and strong northwest to north winds will transport cold weather from the Yukon and Mackenzie down the east side of the Rockies into the prairies this month. September frosts will come early to western Canada. However, high pressure in the southern United States, causing heat waves and drought on their southern plains, will force some warm air northward across the international border into the polar air stream. This will cause a zone of heavy rains on the prairies below the South Fork of the Saskatchewan, where mild wet weather may delay the harvest, and may prevent good curing and drying of grasses. Morning fogs will be frequent. Rain with thick, persistent cloudiness and morning drizzles will give way near mid-September to snows and intermittent flurries. Sunshine will be scant, especially in the heavy precipitation areas (indicated on the forecast map above by darker shading). The Athabasca and North Saskatchewan basins, above Edmonton, will freeze the most, experience the lowest temperatures compared with average.

Alberta. Two main storm periods will affect the Peace River area during these 31 days. The first will come with strong northerly winds, thunderstorms and cooling weather about August 16-21. Warming weather, with fine days, will follow, until showers about the 29th bring on another cool spell. Highest thermometer readings for the forecast period will be enjoyed near September 4th, just before the second major storm period—5th to 12th. Starting in the middle of the second week, snow and freezing temperatures will continue with a very severe frost indicated for the weekend.

Farms and ranches in Jasper-Edson District and those east of Red Deer will be favored with good rains in August, though with accompanying, gloomy, overcast skies, but September days will be drier and more sunny-like autumn rather than late summer. The remainder of central and southern Alberta may expect rainfall well above normal. Hail and heavy squalls will thunder out of the high ranges

of western Alberta almost daily during the first bad weather period, August 16 to 23, again, after warm days, 27-31. Showery weather will return again about September 6-9. Brisk, cool mornings occurring during the latter half of each of the August rain spells will forewarn of the snows and general freeze September 9-12. Southerly winds will then set in to raise temperatures.

Saskatchewan. Below the South Fork of the Saskatchewan, some rain or snow is scheduled to fall about 24 days out of the 31, mainly bad weather periods occurring about 16-25, 27-2, 6-9, and 11-13. Worst storm days are due near the 20th, 29th, 8th. Greatest amount of precipitation will fall in the Qu'Appelle River basin, but measurements will read high in Maple Creek and Wood Mountain electoral districts also. Thunderstorms, mostly without severe winds, may be expected for the third week in August. Frequent strong northerly blows may be expected in September, bringing cool mornings about the 3rd and 7th, snows starting the 10th. A hard frost will come just before the snow, another just after, near the 13th. These freezes will be most damaging in the Humboldt, Melfort and Mackenzie districts.

Manitoba. In contrast to the southern Saskatchewan prairies, the southern agricultural districts of Manitoba are computed to lie just off the main storm track, and amounts registered for the month will measure considerably below normal. Areas north of Minnedosa, however, will share cold wet weather of the country farther west. Principal stormy days are due about 16-20, 24-26, 29-2, 6-9, and 11-13. Heaviest amounts are due late in August's third week, with frequent thunder and hail squalls. Later storms will feature isolated, more scattered wind and hail squalls. Morning fogs will be general during August, thickest at the end of the month, again with snow near mid-September. After a short period of cool weather about the fifth of September, watch out for a severe freeze.



MAP.



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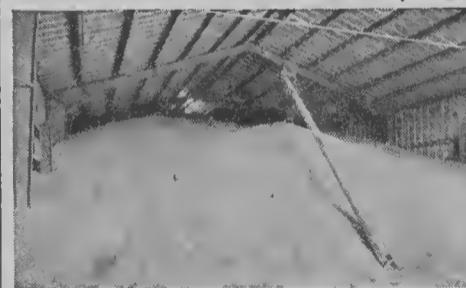
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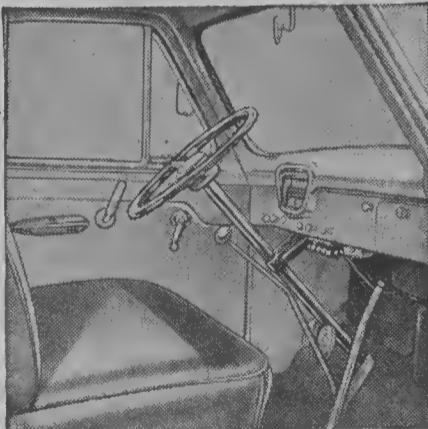
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NEW VARIETIES FOR THE PRAIRIES

Scientists are constantly searching for new varieties that will produce more bushels of higher quality grain on the same number of acres

VERY often the choice of a cereal crop variety can make the difference between a crop failure and a bumper crop. In a rust year a resistant variety may produce a profitable crop and one in the next field not be worth cutting. Earliness, smut resistance and many other factors influence yield, and these characteristics are carried in the variety.

Today, varieties are the result of research designed to correct general or specific crop weaknesses. Farmers in western Canada can select from dozens of possible varieties and, with the assistance of general recommendations, seek out the ones that will grow best in their areas.

Our first prairie farmers did not have this privilege. The crops they planted were largely imported from other countries, and were not especially adapted to our conditions. Many were not even named varieties.

The earliest attempts at the general cultivation of wheat in western Canada were made by the Selkirk Settlers in 1812, along the shores of Manitoba's Red River. Land was broken during that summer, and in the fall some winter wheat was planted. Spring wheat was planted the following year. Both crops met the same fate: they were total failures.

The record of the vicissitudes experienced by the Selkirk Settlers are too well known to require recapitulation here. It is interesting to note, however, that the first successful western Canadian crop was raised in 1815, with seed of British origin, just a century before the crop of Marquis wheat in 1915 smashed all previous production records.

The adaptation of cereals has moved far beyond the stage reached when Marquis wheat was introduced in 1909. Marquis, still the standard for baking quality and, until less than 20 years ago, grown from the Great Lakes to the Mountains, is rapidly becoming of minor importance. It has given way to many new wheats specifically adapted to local conditions and areas.

Probably not many of us realize how many varieties are developed which are an improvement in some way, for some area. Consider the case of oats: In only five of the past 18 years have the plant breeders of Canada failed to release one or more new oat varieties to growers. In all, 26 new varieties were released during this time. Twenty of these varieties were produced in Canada. Each was released because it showed some improvement over the older varieties for some areas.

The research tempo is not slackening. Within recent months new varieties of cereal crops have been released. In this article some information will be given on two new wheats, two new barleys, two new oat varieties and one new variety each, of flax and rye. All but one of these were developed by scientists in western Canadian research institutions and are adapted to some part of the prairies.

One of the two wheats is, of course, the new CT 186, not yet licensed or named, which is resistant to 15B rust.

The breeding of CT 186 gives some idea of the planning that must go into the development of new varieties. The original cross that led to CT 186 was made in 1939. In the search for greater rust resistance the varieties McMurachy and Exchange were crossed at the Dominion Laboratory of Cereal Breeding in Winnipeg. The progeny was crossed with Redman to improve baking quality and adaptability to our conditions.

As it happened, 15B rust appeared in the plots where this cross was being grown, and the new

in appearance, but under the hull the grain is white. It is about the same height as Olli, but is stronger strawed, yields more and has a larger and plumper kernel. It does not have a wide adaptability, but is expected to replace Olli in the black and grey-wooded soils of northern Alberta.

The crossing and early selection work which resulted in this variety was done by Dr. K. W. Neatby, of the Plant Science Department, University of Alberta. Early testing work was done by Drs. A. G. McCalla and P. F. Knowles, while final tests and evaluations were directed by Dr. L. P. V. Johnson and W. E. Smith. The three western universities and most of the experimental farms in western Canada played a part in the testing: quality data were provided by the Barley Improvement Institute and the laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners. Disease data were provided by Science Service Laboratories across Canada.

Husky barley has Peatland, Regal, O.A.C. 21, and Newal varieties in its parentage. It is a smooth-awned, six-row, white seeded variety, resistant to rust. It is of good straw strength, and is outstanding in yield and bushel weight. In 120 field plot tests, in each of which every

standard variety appeared several times, Husky out-yielded all varieties, including a ten per cent lead over Vantage. It is a feed barley and, like Vantage, its maturity date is mid-season to late.

Two new varieties of oats have been bred by J. N. Welsh, senior cerealist, Laboratory of Cereal Breeding, Winnipeg, and his associates. The new variety, Garry, is a selection from the variety of the same name, licensed some years ago. The new variety is resistant to Victoria blight, has good straw strength and is resistant to root rot. It is much superior to the original Garry.

Rodney oats, the other recently licensed variety, is a good yielder and should compete for favor with Victory oats, one of the old varieties that is still widely grown. Rodney has a stronger straw than Exeter, and is as good or better than Ajax. It has resistance to crown rust and both the smuts, and is resistant to all the races of stem rust except 7A, which is rare and not too important.

An interesting feature of Rodney is that it is so large-berried that it may be possible to clean out any wild oats, by putting it over a screen which will let the wild oats drop through, but pass the Rodney kernels over.

Raja, a linseed-oil flax, was licensed this year. Developed by Dr. W. G. McGregor, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, it matures early and yields well. It has a better than average tolerance to pasmo and is wilt resistant. So far it is immune to rust. The seed is of good quality with an oil yield slightly better than Redwing.

This new flax is expected to be adapted to all of the southern prairie region, especially for late seeding in mild areas. It was expected to do well in northern areas, but, surprisingly enough, it has failed to yield well in the more northerly latitudes.

Antelope, a fall rye, was recently released by the University of Saskatchewan. The new variety is the product of a 20-year research project in the Field Husbandry Department, designed to produce a seed superior to Dakold. Tests indicate that this has been accomplished, because Antelope outyields Dakold by a full ten per cent, is equally winter hardy, and has a larger, more attractive kernel. Ten thousand bushels are expected to be available for seeding this fall.



Crossing and selection for specific characteristics are fundamental to new variety development.

by RALPH HEDLIN

hybrid showed resistance to the newly dangerous rust. The wheat was still of low quality, and it was therefore back-crossed twice to Redman, without losing its 15B resistance. If early indications are substantiated that its milling and baking qualities are equal to those of Marquis, it is likely to be licensed for distribution.

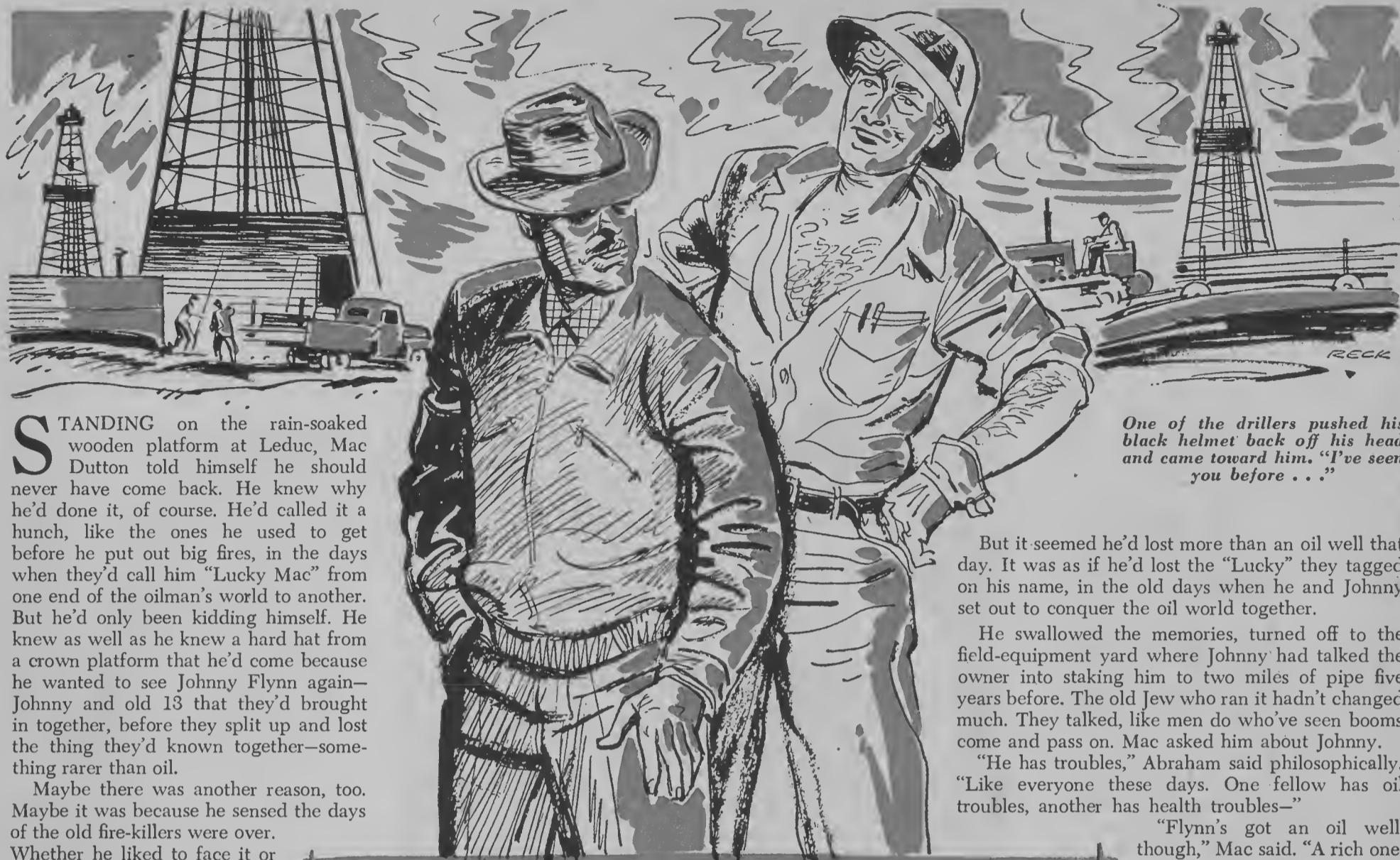
This does not, of course, mean that the rust problem is solved. Race 56 dealt the final blow in rust areas to Marquis and earlier wheats. Now, Race 15B is threatening Thatcher, Regent, Redman, and all other varieties resistant to Race 56. Already a strain of 15B has been isolated to which CT 186 is less resistant than to other 15B strains.

Another recently developed wheat is Chinook, which was licensed a little over a year ago. It is adapted to the drier areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan, especially where the wheat-stem sawfly reduces yields. It is the product of a cross between S615, a solid stemmed wheat imported from New Zealand, and Thatcher. The work was begun by H. J. Kemp at the Experimental Station, Swift Current, Saskatchewan, was continued by A. W. Platt at the same station and was completed by Dr. M. M. Grant at the Cereal Breeding Laboratory, Lethbridge.

The breeding of Chinook wheat demonstrates that one person rarely develops new varieties unaided. The idea of using S615, with its solid stem, originated with H. J. Kemp, then at the Swift Current Experimental Station. The work was carried on by Platt, who ultimately developed Rescue by crossing S615 and Apex, and did the crossing work for Chinook (S615 x Thatcher), final selections for the latter variety being made by Grant. Other scientists made important suggestions and contributions.

Two new barley varieties are "Husky," developed at the University of Saskatchewan, and "Gateway," developed at the University of Alberta.

Gateway is a six-rowed, smooth-awned feed barley from a Newal x Olli cross. It resembles Olli



STANDING on the rain-soaked wooden platform at Leduc, Mac Dutton told himself he should never have come back. He knew why he'd done it, of course. He'd called it a hunch, like the ones he used to get before he put out big fires, in the days when they'd call him "Lucky Mac" from one end of the oilman's world to another. But he'd only been kidding himself. He knew as well as he knew a hard hat from a crown platform that he'd come because he wanted to see Johnny Flynn again—Johnny and old 13 that they'd brought in together, before they split up and lost the thing they'd known together—something rarer than oil.

Maybe there was another reason, too. Maybe it was because he sensed the days of the old fire-killers were over. Whether he liked to face it or not, chartered planes would never again fly him half-way around the world to put out an oil fire. Crowds wouldn't scream when a truck, with a police escort, roared with him down the streets of some oil town. They used better mud these days, better drilling methods; and kids from college were there to spot trouble even before it began. Even when they did get a big one—like that one at Leduc, when Atlantic 3 went wild—they didn't send for Lucky Mac Dutton. Not any more.

He made a wry face and squinted westward, across the Alberta farmscape. It had done things to him, coming back—stirred up the old wounds. The strings of black, camel-humped tankers on the sidings, the rank taste of crude filling his nose—he was like an old war horse back near the battle fields again.

He went up to the town. The spring wind knifed across the flatlands. There weren't so many smoke-clouds on the skyline now. Things had changed from '47. Leduc was an old settled field now. The derricks were down, scattered to other fields, from Peace River to the Williston and Big Horn. Yeah; the guts and the glory were gone; she was tamed, an oilman's saga. These pumps that worked like jewellers' scales, supping the oil gently from the earth, feeding it into an underground pipeline—hah! Some change!

He wondered if Johnny was tamed, too. And thinking of the woman that could tame that wild-willed Irishman, a ghost of a smile touched his heart. Still, he could be married—maybe with a son who played with his dad's old oil hat. Old 13 was enough to set a man up—even a man like Johnny. These were the things he'd come back to see. Then he'd shake the ache out of his system and beat it and never return.

He hadn't planned to pass the cheap cafe on the corner. The memories, as alive as if it had been yesterday, leaped out and snaked him. They'd celebrated in that cafe the day old 13 blew in. Seemed incredible how crazy they'd been, as if that black oil was opium to their senses. In there, that blonde had kissed Johnny, had turned the big guy's head.

"Allow me to be the first to facilitate youse both, Johnny."

One of the drillers pushed his black helmet back off his head and came toward him. "I've seen you before . . ."

But it seemed he'd lost more than an oil well that day. It was as if he'd lost the "Lucky" they tagged on his name, in the old days when he and Johnny set out to conquer the oil world together.

He swallowed the memories, turned off to the field-equipment yard where Johnny had talked the owner into staking him to two miles of pipe five years before. The old Jew who ran it hadn't changed much. They talked, like men do who've seen booms come and pass on. Mac asked him about Johnny.

"He has troubles," Abraham said philosophically. "Like everyone these days. One fellow has oil troubles, another has health troubles—"

"Flynn's got an oil well, though," Mac said. "A rich one, too—"

Abraham gave him a look. "I forgot—you been away. Old 13's not so hot these days, Mac. She's acting funny. People say she's going dry. The businessmen, they aren't so anxious to do business with Johnny now."

Thirteen going dry! It was hard to believe. He remembered the first drill stem test they'd made in the Viking—a

thousand feet of clean oil in two hours. Nobody had ever seen the like of it before. Johnny had been unable to speak for minutes. Then suddenly he screamed. "Mac, we've hit it—we've hit hell's own fuel reserves!" Now . . . drying!

He said harshly, to the Jew: "Well, he had his chance. With a wildcat like that to begin with, he should be sitting pretty now. Or did he blow it away on every dame that came along?"

Abraham spread his hands. "I don't blame Johnny. He tried hard. But you don't get leases here for nothing. You get what the big guys leave. After you fellows split up, Johnny's luck wasn't so good any more. Maybe you needed each other, Mac. Some guys are like that."

"What do you mean—his luck wasn't so good?"

"He just couldn't hit the sites. Most of his wells turned out to be dusters. People get panicky. They're unloading Wildcat stock for what it'll bring now."

MAC nodded. Dusters—dry holes—they kill the little guys all right. And it was hard to get proven leases, when the big outfits were paying up to a million dollars for good parcels. The site for old 13 had just been a fluke—or their luck. The electro-logs weren't good, and, at that time, it was too far off the edge of the main Leduc field. But Mac had felt lucky; though in his heart, he figured he'd made himself feel that way. He wanted to take one big gamble, so he and Johnny could have the things they'd dreamed about, working other men's rigs from the frozen muskeg of the bush country to the southern flatlands. That had been enough for Johnny.

The geologists told them later why they hit it. The oil had been trapped in some gigantic underground cavern—an off-shoot of the fabulous Redwater field they brought in later. To them, it was a miracle.

(Please turn to page 39)

Wildcat 13



Mac recalled the day when he and Johnny had fought it out, then flipped a coin to see who got the well. "So long, sucker," he had said as he walked out. But it seemed that Mac had lost more than the "lucky" they tagged on his name. The days of the old fire-killers were over. They didn't send for him any more

by JOHN PATRICK GILLESE

Even to Mac, it didn't seem possible now. He wished he'd let the blonde take Johnny for all he had. Better to lose a well than a partner like Johnny. He knew that now.

They'd fought it out finally, with all the hate of men closer than brothers. When they couldn't stand up, they'd flipped a coin to see who got the well.

Mac lost. He spit the blood out of his mouth and got off the floor. "So long, sucker!" Like that, he'd walked out.

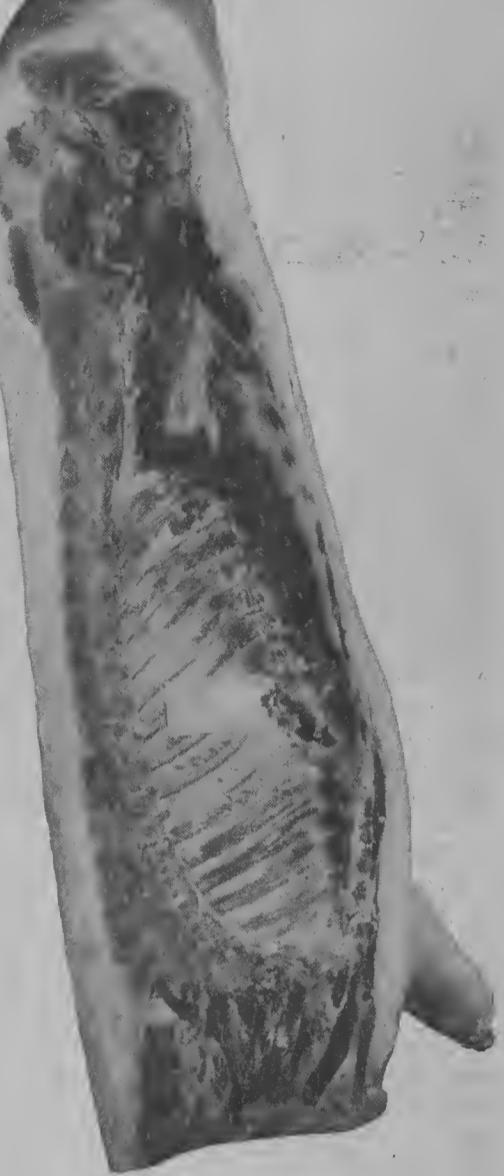
Illustrated by Robert Reck

The near carcass is from an excellent bacon-type hog and scored 90 points as compared with only 35 points for the shorter, fatter carcass on the extreme right. Note the difference in size of the eye-of-lean, shown in the small cross-cuts.

ARE PIG BREEDERS MISSING A BET?

Research now in progress will lead to an improved Yorkshire, or to a new and superior breed. Meanwhile, the use of Advanced Registry alone could produce more profitable pigs

by H. T. FREDEEN



These four pigs form a test group in an A.R. test in Saskatchewan. Quality differences show up clearly only on the rail. Below: interior of an A.R. test piggery at Edmonton.

STABILITY in Canada's hog industry has depended for many years on an export market. To obtain an export market it has been necessary to produce a high quality product. This was in the minds of hog producers as far back as 1921 when they met to plan a grading system that would encourage the production of a bacon-type hog.

Over a period of several years a marked improvement in the quality of Canadian hogs was brought about. Market weights were standardized at about 200 pounds, and the Yorkshire gradually became our most important breed. In 1928, the Advanced Registry policy, based on the Danish system of progeny testing, was introduced to encourage the development of desirable strains of bacon-type pigs.

Development of hog production in the United States has been quite different. A rapid increase in population put emphasis on quantity rather than quality, and lard breeds, such as the Duroc-Jersey, the Poland China and the Hampshire, which could be produced very economically in the Corn belt states, became popular. Interest in a leaner, bacon-type hog did not become widespread until recent years when an abundance of vegetable oils from cottonseed, peanuts and other crops forced a great reduction in the price of lard.

However, research workers in the United States recognized the need for a bacon-type hog some time ago, and a regional swine laboratory, with which 13 states are now co-operating, was established in 1937. Within the framework of this organization, which includes about 1,500 acres of land and 1,550 head of breeding stock, American scientists have been selecting and inbreeding among strains chosen from the existing American breeds. They have also crossed the lard breeds with imported bacon-type hogs, such as the Yorkshire and the Danish Landrace.

Inbreeding has not been successful in producing a superior hog, but by using inbred lines in top crosses, and in various hybrid combinations, maximum vigor is being sought, in much the same way that hybrid corn has been secured with spectacular success in the United States.

SI X strains of sufficient merit to be called breeds have been developed so far, by U.S. research workers. These are the Minnesota No. 1; Minnesota No. 2; Hamprace (Montana No. 1); Maryland No. 1; Beltsville No. 1; and Beltsville No. 2. In five of these new breeds, the Danish Landrace is one of the parents; in the sixth, the Canadian Yorkshire is a parent. Each of the breeds is about 30 per cent inbred, and each is reasonably satisfactory as to litter size and average weight at weaning, and as to average daily gain. They are not regarded as perfect, but they are definitely leaner pigs and combine well with existing breeds.

A significant development in the United States is the fact that American swine producers have put these new types to good use. Some of the new

breeds are quite popular with commercial breeders, and in recent years several "hybrid-hog" companies have been formed in the midwestern states. These companies sell to commercial breeders, boars that are from inbred lines developed either by one of the experimental stations, or by themselves. This commercial development proves, on the one hand, that producers have been able to use inbred boars successfully for top-crossing on outbred stock, and on the other hand, that good inbred lines, produced by state and federal research workers, can be used for the advancement of commercial swine production and still maintain their inbred quality. To further the latter aim, the "Inbred Livestock Association" was formed in 1946, which serves much the same purpose as the Canadian National Livestock Records, by making sure that the new swine breeds will be maintained in the pure state, until they are replaced by something better.

IN Canada, we have been slower to begin research in swine breeding, but considerable progress has been made during the last ten years. Inbred lines have been developed at Brandon and at Lacombe, which have given good performance, and have shown little decline in vigor, even with about 30 per cent inbreeding. Boars from these lines, mated to sows in commercial herds, have been prepotent for rate of growth and carcass quality.

Crosses have also been made at Lacombe between Landrace-Chester boars and Minnesota No. 1 and Berkshire females, with a view to securing a white pig with hybrid vigor, equal to, or better than the Yorkshire. The Landrace-Chester x Berkshire cross appears equal to the Yorkshire in the third generation, except in (Please turn to page 54)

Buffalo Ranch



Not cowboys, but buffalo-boys, carrying loaded shotguns, just in case. Fencing is the biggest expense.

Buffaloburgers was the first idea, but tourists now pay the ranch expenses

SPRINGING up on the high plains grasslands of the central United States, historic range of the American bison, is something decidedly new under the sun, the buffalo ranch. They are scattering from Michigan to Texas, with a few in Wyoming and California. The largest is 16 miles west of Independence, Kansas, and is owned by Gene Clark.

Grown wealthy through building swimming pools for Californians, Mr. Clark, a native Kansan, decided to raise buffaloes through the merest, day-dreaming accident. He fancied there would be a lot of money in buffaloburgers—if you could get buffaloes enough to supply the demand. From that he went on to remembering the line, "O, give me a home where the buffalo roam," from his native Kansas state song, and that did it. He wanted to go back to Kansas, anyway, and here was a prime reason for going.

He now owns the largest herd in the world, outside of government parks. It has been produced since 1947, from the original 11 animals he bought, roaming in the wild state in national parks, at \$180 a head. Increasing the herd has depended chiefly upon finding additional grassland, since each animal requires a full four acres. But since the buffalo eats nothing but grass, salt and water, and needs no winter protection, its care is cheap and effortless for the buffalo rancher. Clark's ranch of 2,000 acres is in the heart of the "old buffalo country," the area where buffalo were most plentiful before white pioneers wasted them ruthlessly, shooting them for their hides and leaving the carcasses to rot. Kansas, alone, is estimated to have had 31 millions when Osage, Cheyenne, Wichita and Kanza Indians hunted there.

Native blue-stem grass is perennial and grows in large clumps that in rainy seasons often shoot their grey-blue, jointed stems to a seven-foot height, or more. But, just as early buffaloes seemed to have thrived as well upon the low ground-cover (creeping "buffalo grass" and gramma grass which grows a foot high), ranch buffaloes in this region are as fat and hardy as blue-stem-pastured animals. How-

by KUNIGUNDE DUNCAN

ever, the blue-stem of the Flint Hills has become famous for fattening rapidly, without grain, and each year, huge cattle herds are brought in from Oklahoma and Texas, to pasture here for market.

FENCING is the big expense in buffalo ranching. Posts of telephone-pole bore, set in cement, and tall enough to carry eight-foot heavy wire fencing, come high; but once up, the chief expense is over, permanently. Safe slaughtering is by shooting only. In regions of much snow the Indian used to heap ten-foot walls of snow to snare winter game animals, for the buffalo cannot jump that high. They do not object to being slowly herded, and so may be driven into a slaughtering pen of restricted area.

The average weight is 3,000 pounds, of which 50 per cent is meat. This, however, is but the first item in the large revenue a carcass yields, though



Three thousand pounds on the hoof when mature, and each carrying 1,500 pounds of steaks and buffaloburgers.

at present steaks are bringing \$1.75 a pound, and buffaloburger, \$1.50. Stuffed heads bring as much as \$125 and demand for them is brisk, for dens, hunting lodges, and the like. The skin, tanned into a "robe" brings \$125, or more, depending on size and furriness. Even horns, hoofs and tongue are salable at fancy prices. The skin tanned for leather, yields the soft, chamois-like fabric that manufactures into fine jackets, belts, billfolds and similar leather merchandise, even bed coverings. Like the Indian, the white man does not waste any of the animal.

One source of profit which he did not even think of, Mr. Clark says, is the one that has paid for his expenses in buffalo ranching almost since the first day he brought the first 11 buffaloes to his grasslands farm. This is the sightseeing trade. At first, the few who came to see looked on free; but when sightseers increased until he was spending more time with them than with his business, he decided to charge. Installing a refrigerating and cold storage plant capable of handling two carloads of meat (railroad cars) has not only made it possible to slaughter when he likes, but also to have steaks on hand to sell or serve to tourists who have flocked in—as many as 1,500 in one day—to take the scenic drive around the seven miles of fenced buffalo pasture, to fish in the artificial lake and buy the leather goods, stuffed heads and horn trinkets he keeps on hand. His tally of "guests" to date totals 45,000.

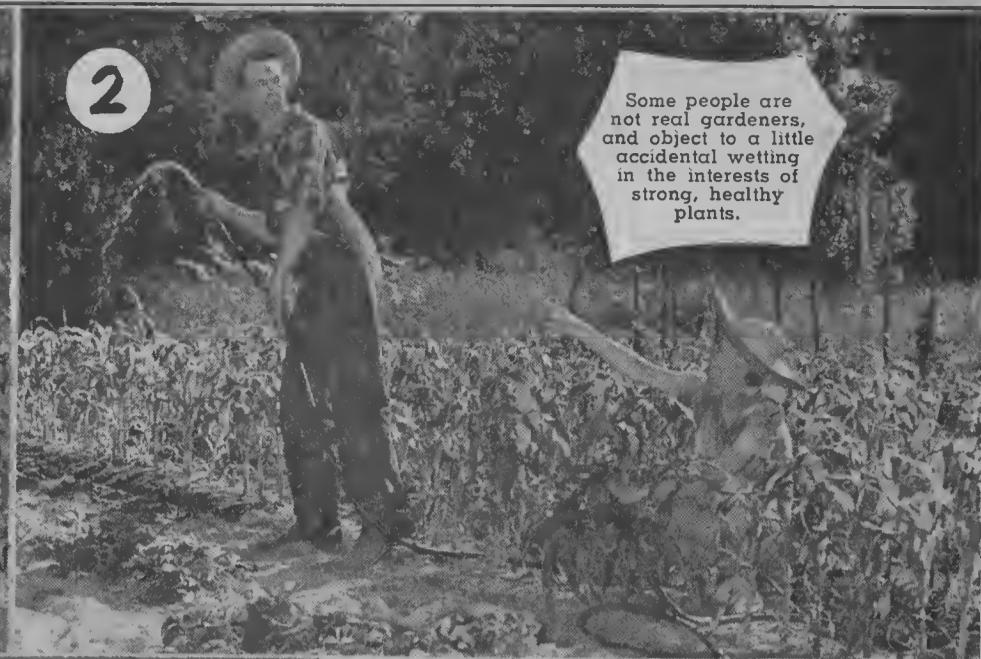
Another surprise element developed out of bottle-feeding two buffalo calves. These two grew up so gentled that he is able to take them in horse-trailers to fairs, where he collects a nice check as his share of exhibition tickets sold. The fact that these two are so mild seems to him to point hopefully to final complete domestication of the buffalo. In a comparatively short time, he thinks, the buffalo ranch herd will be as tractable as cattle now are.

At present, his buffalo-boys carry loaded shotguns, just in case a maddened bull or cow decides to come charging—they run more swiftly than any cow pony—to hurl its 3,000 pounds upon horse and rider. The buffalo also has remarkable powers of kicking. It can kick with all four feet, back, forth, and sidewise, and most treacherously with the forelegs. But given ample range, water and salt, the ordinary buffalo appears to be as little concerned by the comings and goings of buffalo-boys, as would the ordinary farm cow of cowboys. Still, the ranch hand never goes among a herd, except on horseback. There is no lassoing, no bulldogging, even of calves. Though Clark's herd of nearly 600 seems a rapid increase from eleven, since 1947, it is a long way from increasing at the

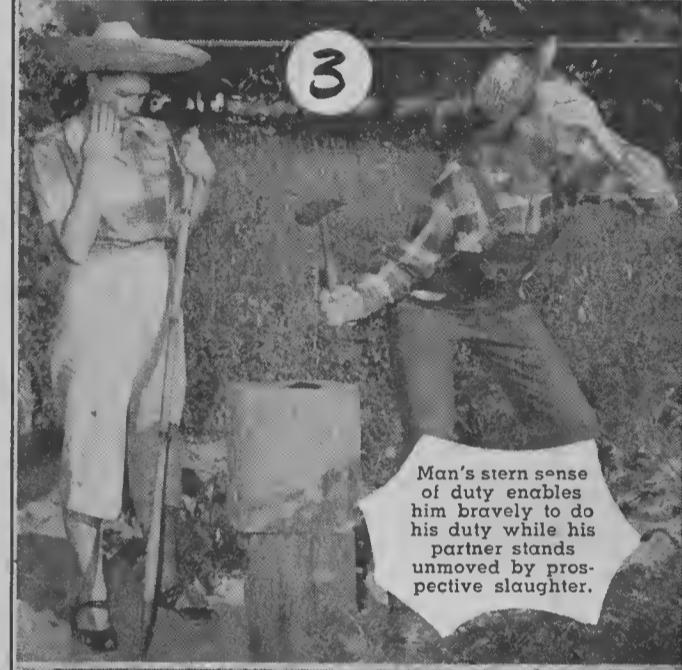
(Please turn to page 25)



Junior's creed demands thoroughness, with no discrimination between corn and weeds. To the grown-ups that makes him a pest, too.



Some people are not real gardeners, and object to a little accidental wetting in the interests of strong, healthy plants.



GARDEN MANAGEMENT

by THE HOME GARDENER

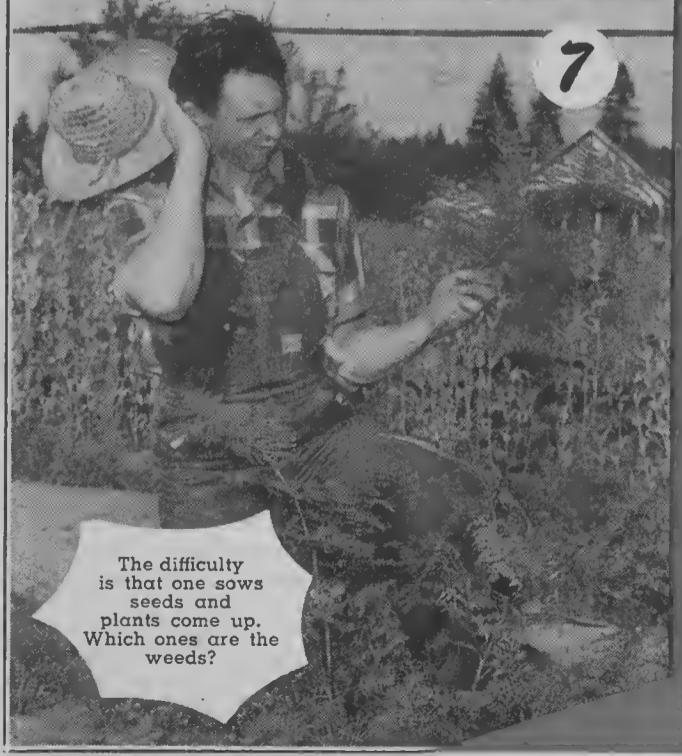
Picture story
by ERIC WAHLEEN



The young learn rapidly. Soon Junior will learn to water where the plants are.



Waiting until fall for something to eat requires enthusiasm but a strong back will often beat out the weeds and bring some vegetables.



The difficulty is that one sows seeds and plants come up. Which ones are the weeds?

ONE ordinarily thinks of gardening as a peaceful, easy-going occupation, disturbed only by the chirp of little birds in the trees and the hum of bees, as they flit hither and yon.

The harsh fact is that a vegetable garden is a happy-hunting-ground for a multitude of illiterate insects, who have never heard these poetical references to the joys of gardening.

Confounded by insects and confused by his own thrashing around, the home gardener, nevertheless, comes of a hardy breed and by summer's end he will be impervious to his own ineptitudes.

He will survive the ordeal. He may even have some vegetables to eat. But he will end up with a healthy respect for farmers who cultivate thousands of acres without batting an eye.



The little woman did her share of the work alright, but at harvest time it is clearly the head of the house who should receive the congratulations.

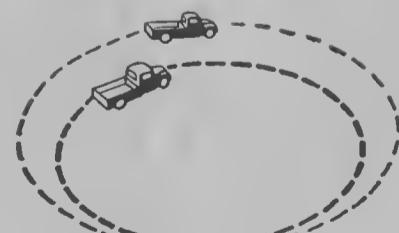


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Under the Peace Tower

by HUGH BOYD

OTTAWA this summer has endured alternating waves of cool and hot weather, with perhaps a minimum of days to everyone's taste. This capricious weather has tended to displace the general election as a topic of conversation.

The very lack of political comment naturally introduced a note of uncertainty into the campaign and made the experts on trends rather more circumspect when making their latest predictions. (A few of them, for example, recalled Saskatchewan in 1944, when voters weren't talking a great deal beforehand.) An uncertain expert is a pleasurable sight to others; this is one satisfactory feature of the summer.

But regardless of the outcome of elections, Canada's business goes on, and there are as many national problems in August as there were in July. One of these concerns the country's foreign trade. When a nation of less than 15 million people ranks third in the whole world in this matter of trade, export and import figures assume unusual significance. This is still true, notwithstanding the growing importance of the home market.

One fact about our foreign trade—a subject touched on from time to time on numerous platforms since the outset of the campaign—is that the relation of exports to imports does not look as good as it did a year ago. This may or may not be significant. In 1951 we ended with a fairly narrow adverse margin. Last year, total exports of all kinds, excluding gold, reached \$4,301 million (a near record for the post-war period), while imports added up to \$4,030 million, meaning a favorable balance of nearly \$300 million.

But present outlook is not so promising. During roughly the first half of 1953 (official figures used here cover five months), total exports were down from the same period of 1952 by about \$140 million. Imports were up by nearly \$200 million.

Perhaps this fact should not too greatly disturb a land moving into the select club of creditor nations. Yet it causes anxiety to many, and particularly to those farmers who watch the trade barometer almost as closely as they scan day-to-day weather signs.

The main shift in Canada's trade so far this year affects Britain. Canadians are buying substantially more from the United Kingdom and selling substantially less than a year ago. Sales of lumber, wood pulp, aluminum and tobacco are down. The increase in buying from Britain is as welcome on Parliament Hill as in most other parts of Canada. It reflects in part a working out of practical merchandizing problems on the part of British manufacturers, who are learning the hard way that goodwill and free entry of goods (or a low rate of duty) are not enough to assure a market. They seem to be more understanding of what their overseas customer wants and the price he thinks reasonable, as well as his ideas of delivery times. Sales of British cars, for instance, are rising once more, mainly because service in repairs and parts is improving.

All this is undoubtedly satisfactory to the average western farmer interested in the British market for his own



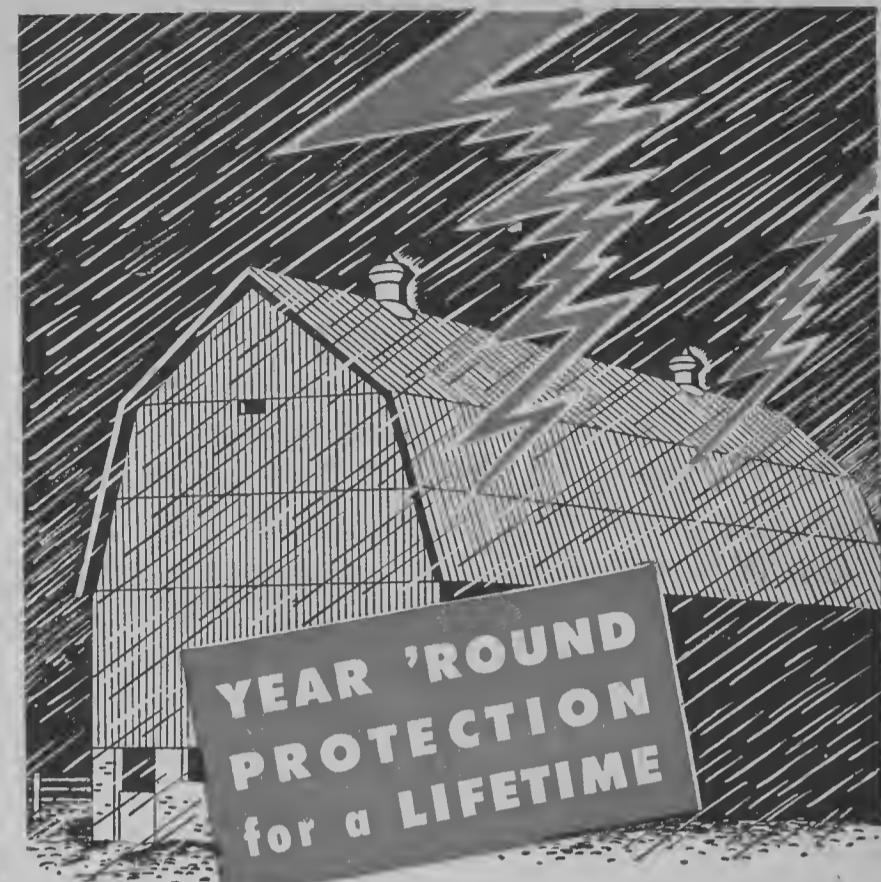
products. The more the United States Congress debates bills to restrict imports of farm products, the more he is likely to recall that Britain has been a fairly reliable customer over the years. This thought may be tempered by the present rather chaotic condition of the British wheat market, following decontrol and withdrawal from the International Wheat Agreement. Yet it is difficult to conceive of Britain not being a major purchaser of our wheat.

In any case, the election campaign has seen various proposals for easing Britain's exchange difficulties, so that the chances for Canadian exports of agricultural and other products may be improved. One formula is to deposit Canada part way into the sterling pool. One difficulty here seems to be that a willingness to accept sterling in part payment for British goods would involve Canada in similar undertakings with such other members of the sterling bloc as Australia and New Zealand. And as the terms of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade enter into the picture, it would mean a willingness on Canada's part to open the door quite liberally to imports of southern hemisphere items like butter and chilled beef.

The last half-year of trade with the United States has produced little significant change. Both exports and imports are up, although imports have risen more substantially. It is the future that presents so many question marks. The new administration seems to be working, slowly and painfully, toward a lower scale of domestic farm price supports, with the object of keeping production of any given product within bounds. Perhaps something like Canada's own extremely cautious support policy may result in the long run. In the meantime, outside countries are suffering in a readjustment, caused not entirely, by any means, by those Congressmen whose simple code is to keep out foreign goods.

Ottawa has been sending stiff notes about these restrictions—one of which notes, by the way, somehow got mislaid in transit.

Yet the tone in Congress is not entirely protectionist. The most hopeful development of summer has been progress toward a customs simplification bill to make tariff concessions real, instead of, as now, largely illusory. V



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Post-Election Calm in B.C.

Is British Columbia pricing itself out of the market? Pay envelopes are fuller than elsewhere, but good markets are scarce

by CHAS. L. SHAW

SUPERFICIALLY at least, a rare and beautiful harmony prevails on the industrial front of British Columbia, and it augurs well for continued high production. The extent and depth of this present accord, and how it may be affected by the stresses and strains of the coming months, remains to be seen, but for the moment everyone is optimistic.

A month ago, all was uncertainty and it appeared for a while as though the west coast province might be threatened with a repetition of last season's costly work stoppages in the forest, fisheries and other activities. The fishermen had presented their demands to the packers, claiming that they could not afford to go fishing unless prices were higher, and the packers had countered with the claim that markets were so poor that to increase prices would be ruinous. Similarly, the loggers and sawmill workers had protested to the operators that owing to the rising cost of living they would have to receive higher wages as well as other benefits, and the operators had replied that this was quite impossible owing to the decline in lumber and pulp prices. The workers at the mighty Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. operations at Trail and Kimberley, one of the world's great base metal producers, had also asked concessions, failing which they said a strike was inevitable.

The outlook was dark indeed and then, like a sudden shaft of sunlight out of a leaden sky, the whole situation brightened. Fishermen and packers managed to compose their differences, the forest workers and the operators came to terms by compromise, and the mine workers decided to continue working.

A HIGH level of industrial activity and wages is fine as long as the end product is in healthy demand, but it begins to look as though in an increasing number of lines, British Columbia is pricing itself out of the market. Average weekly wages and salaries paid in Vancouver are the highest paid in any major western city, the weekly pay envelope containing an average of \$59.06 in May. British Columbia's provincial average is also the highest of all ten provinces, \$63.72 compared with \$55.06 in Manitoba, \$58.52 in Alberta, \$54.12 in Saskatchewan, \$54.51 in Quebec, \$59.71 in Ontario. In view of this discrepancy there is little wonder that British Columbia appears to be losing out on various contracts, on which all sections of Canada can bid. The province sells lumber, canned salmon and lead and zinc on a large scale, because they are more or less peculiar to the west coast region, but the quantities sold are affected by the fact that world markets cannot afford the price.

Tariffs are hitting British Columbia industry, too. Fruit growers of the Okanagan Valley feel they are being unfairly treated in the British market, and they are not content with the explanation that in view of a shortage of

dollars, the United Kingdom isn't likely to buy this year.

The present situation amounts to a subsidy of fruit exports by non-Commonwealth countries, the growers claim. An import tariff system, similar to that in effect before the war, should be levied against foreign fruit so as to give Canada and other Commonwealth producers a better chance of doing business with Britain, it is argued. The Okanagan Valley feels particularly aggrieved because many of its trees were planted specifically with a view to yielding a type of fruit that would appeal to the British market.

THE strength of the Socred majority indicates that the government will have little serious trouble from the opposition during the coming session, although the new CCF leader Arnold Webster and the new leader of the Liberal remnant, Arthur Laing, should keep things interesting in the House. Premier Bennett's problem may be dissension within the party rather than threats from outside; and there has been a lively outbreak of disagreement among various factions of the party.

Health Minister Eric Martin, for instance, has been talking about a plan to head off what he regards as an inevitable "economic crash." He says that the party will introduce a system that will lessen the disturbance likely to be caused by a mounting deficit due to the margin between production and purchasing power. This deficit is, of course, one of the fundamental problems that will hit British Columbia's economy, if the law of supply and demand does not assert itself as it has in the past. To offset the deficit, Social Credit would issue debt-free, tax-free money to the amount of the deficit, according to the reported plan of Mr. Martin. It will be nice if it works, but there are several prominent British Columbians who are skeptical.

THE region's "unusual" summer has been anything but a blessing to fruit growers, even though some of them may have a bountiful crop. The strawberry harvest was disappointing—too much rain at the wrong time—and potato blight has been threatening the spud producers. The last infestation of blight made its appearance in the lower mainland section in 1948, and resulted in a serious shortage.

The Dutch settlers who invaded the Pitt Meadows country east of Vancouver a couple of years ago will harvest their first substantial grain crop this year, from their 600-acre reclamation project. This is one of the most interesting projects of its kind in the province. The flood-conscious Hollanders took over a low-lying area on which dykes had been built many years ago, but which had since fallen into disrepair. They installed new pumps and equipment and now they have a "controlled water-table." The objective is to have 1,000 acres in crop next season, in an area that only recently was covered with swamp grass and brush.

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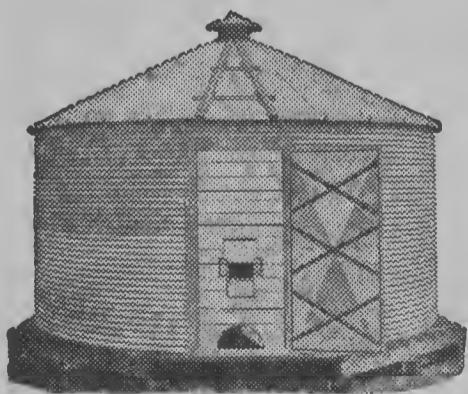
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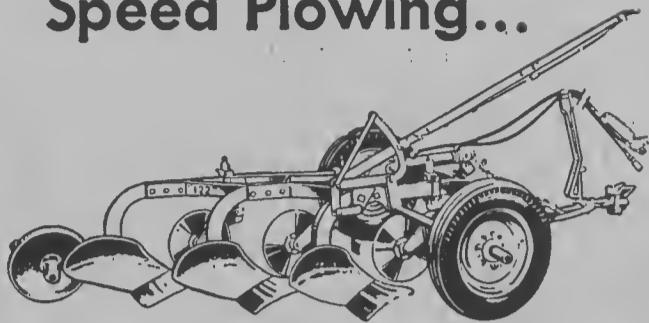
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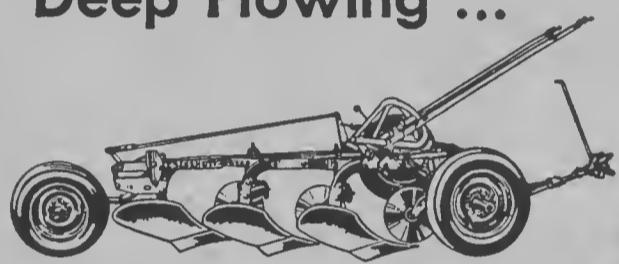
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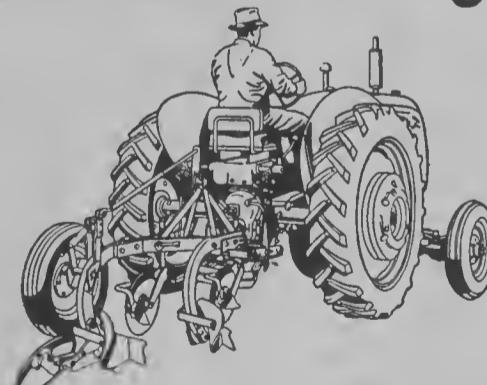
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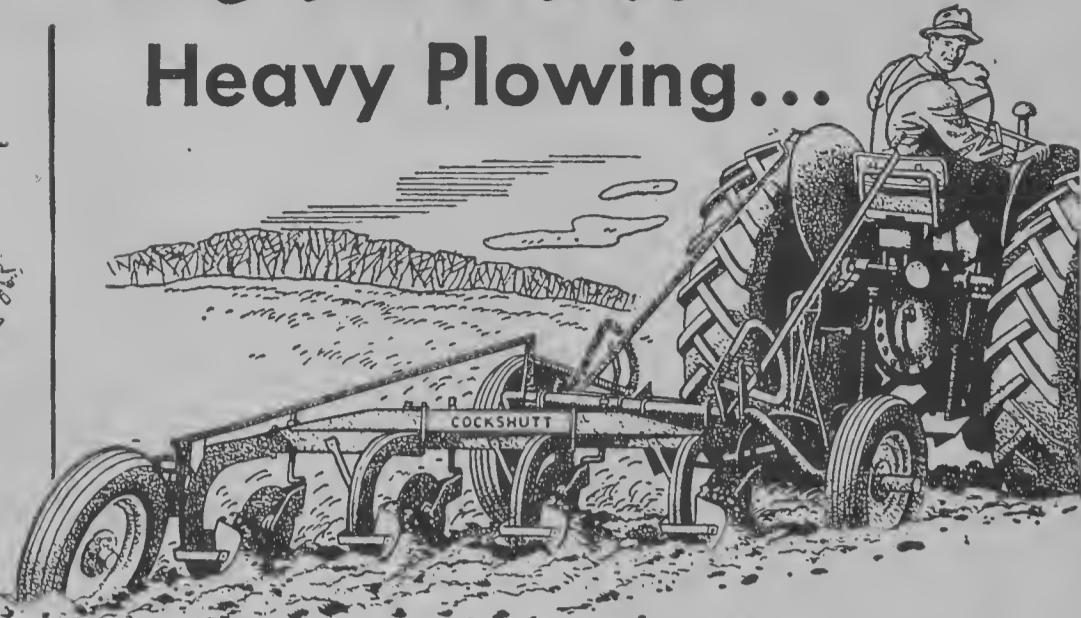
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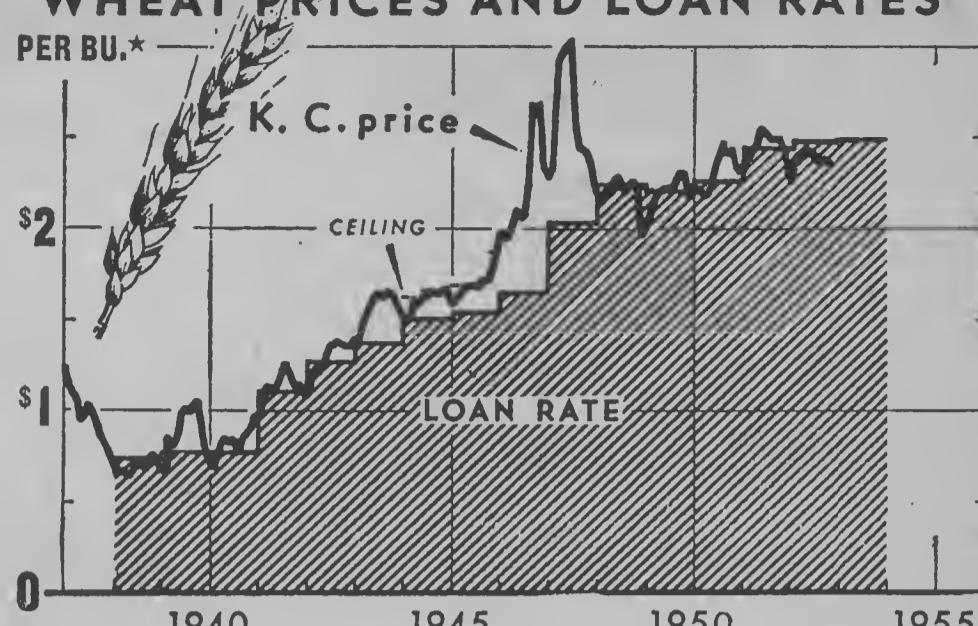
PARTNERS OF THE CANADIAN FARMER FOR 114 YEARS

CF-93

NEWS OF AGRICULTURE

WHEAT PRICES AND LOAN RATES

PER BU.*



BY MONTHS, YEAR BEGINNING JULY

NO. 2 HARD WINTER WHEAT AT KANSAS CITY

(Bur. Agr. Econ. USDA)

Chart showing wheat prices 1940-53, basis No. 2 Hard Winter, at Kansas City, and U.S. price support loan rates.

Saskatchewan
Co-op Farms

TWENTY-FOUR co-operative farms and four machinery co-operatives now belong to the Saskatchewan Federation of Production Co-operatives. Seven other co-op farms and seven additional farm machinery co-operatives are not members of the Federation.

The annual meeting of the Federation was held in the last week of June at the Manitou Provincial Park, and devoted itself to hearing and discussing the directors' reports and studying production co-operative problems. Problems discussed were long and short-term credit, lease arrangements, the future of co-op farm children, exchange of information, and responsibility of members.

The Saskatchewan Department of Co-operation and Co-operative Development recently reported that the 1952 income of 25 co-operative farms in the province was \$718,485, and that this group had total assets of \$1,525,533. Equity of the 264 members involved was \$1,136,229.

The first co op farm was organized in Saskatchewan in 1945. Ten existing farms were formed by veterans, nine are family co-ops, while the remainder were formed among established farmers. Assets of the 25 farms had increased well over \$200,000 in each of the past four years.

Livestock Slaughter
Compensation to Increase

EARLY in July the federal minister of agriculture announced the intention of the government to amend the basis by which compensation is paid to owners of livestock which has been slaughtered under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act. This action followed an election promise of the prime minister, made at Wingham, Ontario, on June 24.

Present value limits for hogs are \$30 for grades, and \$50 for purebreds. During the recent outbreak of hog cholera in Ontario 2,930 hogs were destroyed and the present limit of compensation was sufficient only in the case of light-weight hogs. For

heavier hogs, the owners received less than the market value.

The minister's announcement stated that the law will be amended to provide that the full market value of each hog at time of slaughter can be paid to the owner. The announcement also stated that the records of all animals slaughtered in the hog cholera outbreak have been kept in such a way that full market value can be paid after the law has been amended.

U.S. May Give Away
Surplus Food

THE U.S. national food pantry is well stocked with food, worth about \$1.2 billion. Included are 360 million bushels of wheat, 230 million bushels of corn, 330 million pounds of dried milk, 247 million pounds of butter, 172 million pounds of cheese, 100 million pounds of dried beans, plus peanuts, oats, rye, cottonseed, honey and olive oil. In addition, the government, through the Commodity Credit Corporation, has lent American farmers \$2 billion for other farm products under the farm price support program.

What to do with all this food is a problem for the Republican government. One answer has been to give some of it away. Another is to sell all over the world and allow foreign countries to pay for it with their currencies, which the U.S. would use to pay for its purchases abroad. Several bills to provide authority for this type of food disposal are before Congress. Other countries, however, do not like the idea. New Zealand has protested and Canada is watching the situation very closely. The president has promised that the U.S. will not "dump" commodities, and will try not to cut into regular trade. Countries looking for gifts of food will have to show, not only that they have an unusual need for it, but that they haven't the money to pay for it.

The suggestion has been made that Iron Curtain countries, which appear to suffer most from food shortages, could be fed. Thus, politics, business, and diplomacy are all mixed up in the subject.

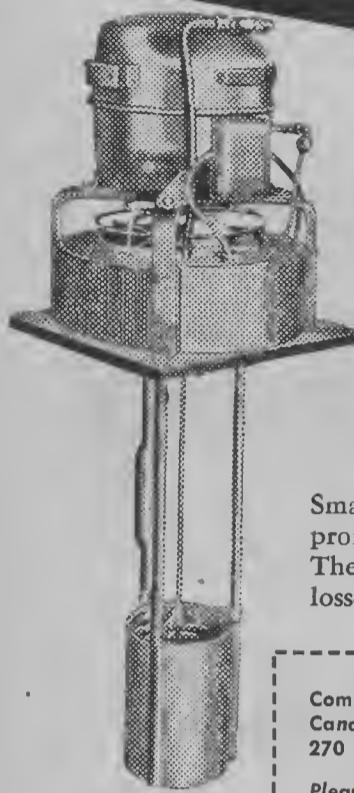
(Please turn to page 56)

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Get It At a Glance

Triplet calves are said to be rare. Announcement that Dolgetty Lonelin Texal, a five-year-old Holstein cow, owned by A. W. O'Connor, Maplehurst Farm, near Pickering, Ontario, had given birth to triplets, followed shortly after news that a Shorthorn dairy cow had given birth to the first triplets in Australia about May 1. The Leader, Sydney, N.S.W., reports that Australia's triplet calves were the fifth known set in the world, one in Sweden, and three in Minnesota. The Australian calves were said to be identical triplet bull calves. V

Butterfat production in Manitoba for the first six months of 1953 amounted to 3,207,624 pounds, which was a ten per cent increase over production for the same period in 1952. V

Fatal farm accidents in Saskatchewan last year were headed by tractor accidents which accounted for 30 deaths. Of 26 fire deaths in the province, 20 were the result of farm fires which occurred in farm homes, outbuildings and in fields. Other farm fatalities in order of rank included combine accidents, swather and thresher accidents, accidents in farm homes, and with horses, grain augers, balers, tillers and firearms. Next came drownings in wells, creeks and dugouts, motor vehicle accidents in yards and fields, and finally, electrocutions, sunstroke, smothering in wheat and a fall from a windmill. V

Pacific coast Canadian ports had handled a record volume of grain by the middle of July, which was six million bushels more than last year's record handling. Shipments from Vancouver, Victoria, Prince Rupert and Westminster had amounted to 114.4 million bushels, although the port of Vancouver was down about three million bushels due to the strike of terminal elevator workers, which lasted from February 16 to May 7. V

Alberta had 20,546,000 acres under cultivation in 1952, from which were produced field crops valued at \$559.6 million, livestock worth \$169.9 million, dairy products worth \$45.6 million, poultry products worth \$25.1 million, and honey, wool and fur worth \$4.1 million. Farm income was \$509 million and net farm income from farm operations, \$372.3 million. V

British Columbia this year is expected to produce more than a million quarts more strawberries than Ontario. Each province will produce more than 10 million quarts, leaving only 7.3 million quarts reported for the other eight provinces. V

Farm wages in Canada were still going up on May 15. The Bureau of Statistics reported male farm help per month, with board, for all of Canada at \$105 per month. Saskatchewan was highest at \$122, Alberta next, at \$115, British Columbia third at \$108, and Manitoba fourth at \$105. British Columbia paid highest monthly wages, without board, at \$160, and highest daily wages, without board, at \$7.90. Board was reported worth \$35 per month in Manitoba, \$26 in Saskatchewan, \$39 in Alberta, and \$52 in British Columbia. V

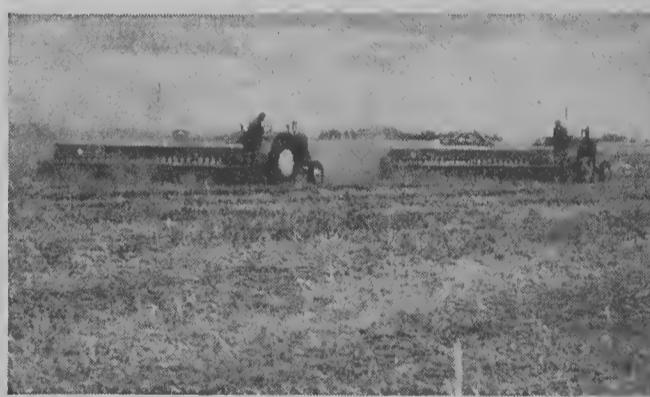
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*Choice of 3 types of shanks on Massey-Harris Trash King.
All types provide ample clearance in heavy stubble.*



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Massey-Harris One-Way is engineered to anchor trash firmly, yet leave most of it on top to form a mulch.

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COAST TO COAST MASSEY-HARRIS OFFERS MOST

For years Massey-Harris agricultural engineers have recognized "trash cover" as the No. 1 requirement in good management of prairie soils. It's this "trash cover thinking" behind the design of the Massey-Harris 509 One-Way that makes it so effective for working stubble into the top soil surface . . . for eradicating weeds without excessive pulverization. It explains why the Massey-Harris 26 Wide-Level is unexcelled in preparing a cloddy weed-free seed bed without ridging . . . making full use of stubble and trash in protecting growing crops.

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LIVESTOCK



These hogs were loose in a truck with some steers when they reached Winnipeg. Dave Halparin points out the bruises that ruin their carcasses.

Bruises Cost Money

When animals about to be slaughtered are kicked and slapped, meat is wasted and money lost

EVERY time a fat hog or a finished steer slips and falls on the loading chute, or is kicked while it is in the truck, good meat is damaged.

Many bruises don't show up while the animal is still alive, but when the hide is torn off the carcass, or when the hogs hang on the rail, the ugly welts and bruises are there for all to see. They can't be left for customers to carry home and eat. They must be taken out, and as Canada's Health of Animals Division inspectors see those bruised carcasses going through packing plants, they make sure that the bruised meat is cut away. Every carcass that has to be cut, means a loss of money to livestock producers.

Over the backs of hogs, where whip marks or bruises from slapping show up, losses are not great, for much of the back fat has to be trimmed off anyway. It's a different story when the damage comes from a well-aimed kick, or from a jab with a wicked horn, or a sturdy stick. Then the bruise goes deep, and valuable lean meat is ruined.

Since calves have no surplus fat over their backs to protect their carcasses, whip marks are costly, for they show up flaming red against the pale carcass when the hide is removed. The only way to get rid of them is to cut them off and leave a damaged carcass. Much of the damage done to small beef animals comes from being trampled in crowded pens or stalls. Whole carcasses may be ruined.

With sheep it is different, for most of the damage is done when burly men grab handfuls of wool and use these makeshift handles to tug and pull the frightened animals wherever they are wanted. Then raw red spots

show up like cherries against the gleaming white carcass when the hide is removed.

Records kept at one Winnipeg packing plant by Health of Animals inspectors showed that in a run of 3,638 hogs, 145 carcasses had to be cut, to remove bruises. This is nearly one damaged carcass out of every 25 in summer months, and in the spring and fall when icy floors mean treacherous footing for animals driven out of pens, up slippery ramps and into trucks or boxcars bedded with too little straw, losses are still greater.

Even this figure doesn't include every damaged carcass, for other bruises, invisible in the carcass as it hangs on the rail, are discovered by the butcher as he cuts the meat. Here again, the meat is ruined and has to be thrown away.

THOUGH packers say losses are not as great as they have been in earlier years, when more horned cattle were shipped, or when cattle and hogs and sheep were more likely to be crowded together into stalls and pens and trucks and boxcars, still, losses are too high. The reason is that it is often difficult to discover just how the animals were bruised.

It would take X-ray eyes to catch many of the bruises on the live animals, so it is impossible to levy a fine as they walk across the scales.

Too often the damage is done after the animal leaves the farm. A rough truck ride, or an overloaded truck, may cause an animal to be knocked to the floor and trampled. A jagged nail on the side of the truck, poking into the side of the unfortunate beast shoved against it, may be the cause, or an excited bull, loose in a truck or

pen with other animals may kick and shove them into a costly state of confusion. Pigs slipping on ice and spreading in their hind legs, damage themselves every time, and the subsequent raw internal bruise may ruin the ham for the profitable fresh, or cured ham trade, and force the packer to bone and sell it as a cheaper cut. A horned animal might have a field day poking and chasing other animals around a pen. The results may not show in the live animals but the carcasses will show the costly results—torn and bleeding flesh under the still intact hide.

WHO pays for this damage to live-stock? There is only one answer. Live animals cannot be discounted for bruises that can't be seen, but the money is lost to the livestock business. Whether damage is done on the farm, in the truck, or boxcar, in the stockyards, or in the packing plant before the animal is killed, it ultimately costs livestock producers money. It can't be charged to one or two producers, so the cost is spread out to every stockman. It shows up in the form of lower prices for stock.

It is money in the pockets of livestock producers, if they can see that their animals are treated with kid gloves from the time they are ready for market until they hang as carcasses from the rail. V

Finish Steers On Pasture

TWO-YEAR-OLD steers don't need grain when they are being finished for market, if there is plenty of good aftermath pasture for grazing. They will fatten up to good killing condition on grass alone, and when pasture is a lot cheaper than grain, that's the way to finish them.

At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, groups of 24 steers were tested during two individual years. They grazed on permanent pasture until the end of August. Then the groups were split up, half of them remaining on the permanent pasture, where they were fed six pounds of grain each per day. The other half were put on good aftermath pasture, a mixture of timothy, Kentucky blue grass, wild vetch, alsike, and white clover. After 50 days, all steers were weighed and slaughtered.

The steers getting good pasture and nothing else gained even more than the grain-fed animals. They averaged 2.17 pounds of daily gain each, while those fed grain averaged 2.16 pounds. Again, there was very little difference in the value of the carcasses from the steers. Those finished on pasture alone averaged a value of \$301.86 per head, compared with \$296.44 for the group on permanent pasture, but receiving grain. V

A.R. Records Misused

AHANDICAP to the Canadian Advanced Registry policy for swine, points out J. G. Stothart, of the Lacombe Experimental Station, has been the fact that the records collected have been misunderstood and in some cases misused. Too much emphasis has been put on qualification and particularly on the terminology of having a sow "qualified." It is a litter or mating which is tested under A.R., and not a sow or boar. V



HALF-TON LOADS!

In seconds, Farmhand's Heavy-Duty Loader gathers a half-ton load . . . 12-foot Haybasket Attachment cradles it clear of the ground and you're ready for a fast trip to the thresher! Smooth hydraulic power does the hard work. You handle the harvest from the tractor seat with simple one-hand control. At harvest's end you're dollars ahead in time and manpower costs!



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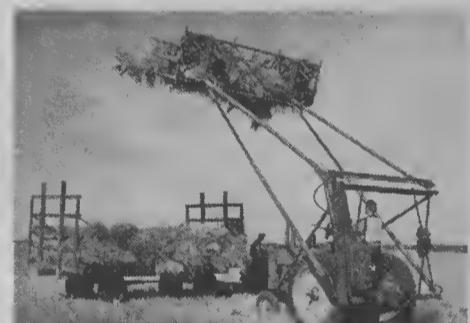


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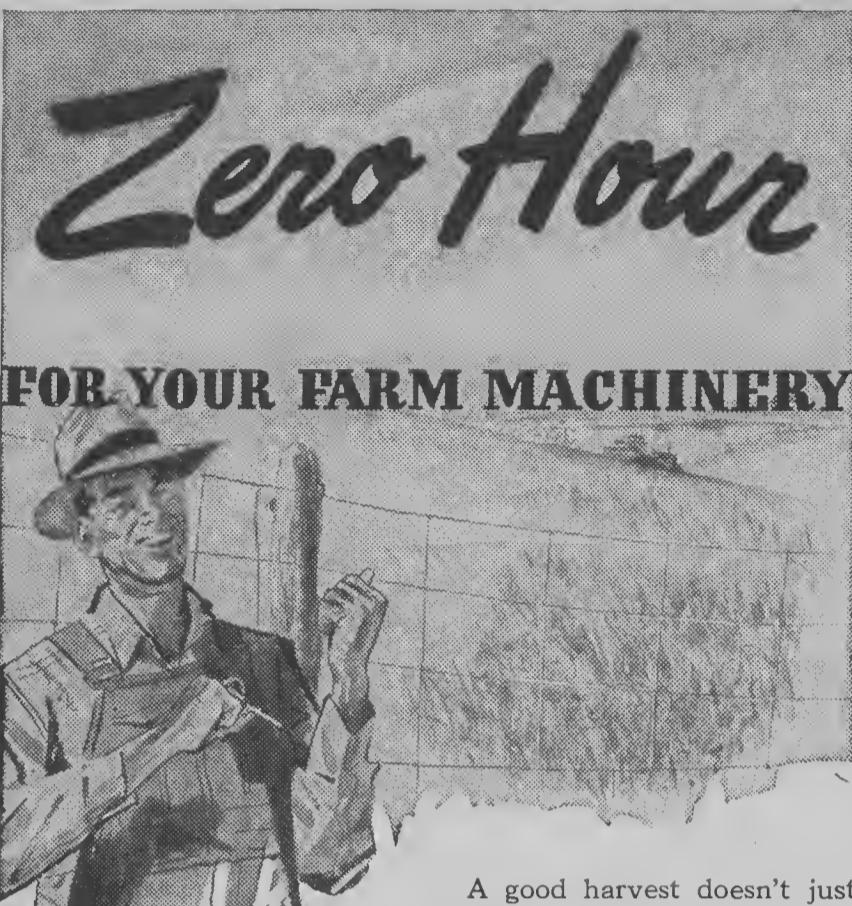
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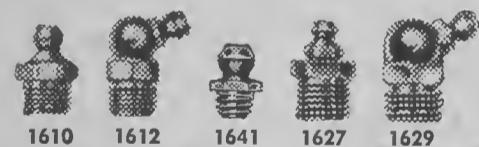
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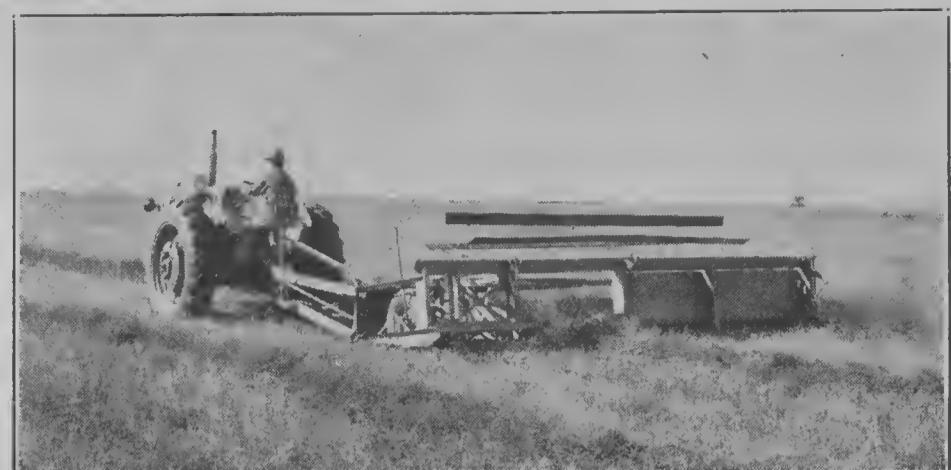
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FIELD



Given clear, dry days and trouble-free operation the crops come down quickly.

This Year Don't Crack It

Potential income is lost by cracking grain in the combine—a loss that can be avoided

THE years 1940 and 1949 stand out as two falls in which serious crop losses were incurred due to cracking of grain kernels in harvesting. Many cars of grain are regularly degraded due to the presence of cracked kernels. Losses in 1948, due to damage of potential malting barley in the thresher, were estimated at \$2,000,000. A large part of these annual losses can be avoided by careful thresher and combine adjustment.

Probably the most valuable tool of the combine operator is a speed indicator gauge. Excessive cylinder speed is probably the most prevalent cause of cracked wheat and peeled or skinned barley. The recommended speed for the cylinder of the combine or thresher should be known, and the speed should be checked at least two or three times during the fall. When threshing malting barley the cylinder speed should be reduced by at least 100 to 150 r.p.m. but the remainder of the machine should be maintained at the same speed; otherwise the straw carriers, wind blast, and shoe shake may not operate satisfactorily.

The cylinder balance should be checked from time to time. Remove the drive belt or chain and rotate the cylinder to determine if one side is heavy. If it is, check for caked dirt behind the bars, and if it is still out, it may be corrected by adding extra washers or nuts on the light side.

Too heavy a return to the cylinder may also permit the grain to go around and around in the machine until it is badly cracked. A large enough opening in the grain sieve will prevent this. Also, too much or too little wind may cause more return than necessary. The wind should be forward enough to start to lift the chaff as soon as it starts onto the chaffer, and strong enough to keep it four or five inches above the chaffer all the way back.

Probably the best indicator of what the machine is doing is the material coming back through the return elevator. A sample from the return should have very little chaff or whole grain in it.

The purpose of the return is to catch unthreshed heads and return them for threshing. Too little wind may cause the grain and chaff to work

together into the return without separating, instead of letting the grain fall through and sending the chaff over with the straw.

The adjustment of the cylinder to the concave and grate is very important, but is difficult because of the awkwardness of examining the clearance. In some cases cylinder adjustments are made by making sure that each side has moved exactly the same amount, though this method is dependent on the clearance having been the same on each side of the cylinder in the first place. To be sure of this a magazine or school scribbler of the desired thickness can be pushed between the cylinder bar and the concave to get the exact clearance on each side and also at the front and back.

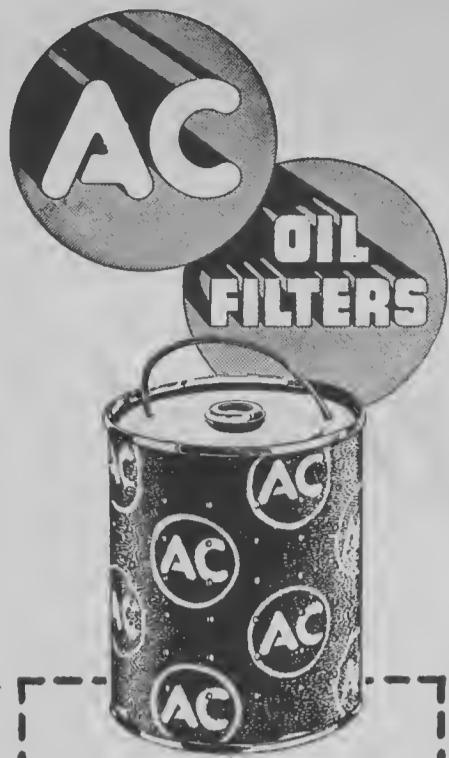
Making sure that no portion of the concave is too close in relation to the cylinder will avoid cracking grain, though too wide spacing will permit unthreshed heads to pass through. In some cylinders the swath may tend to pass through heavier in one place than another, and cause more wear on one spot on the rub bars. The magazine method of checking will show whether new rub bars or grate bars are required.

New cylinder bars tend to peel malting barley more than a cylinder which has threshed a hundred or more acres. Where spike-tooth cylinders are used for threshing malting barley no end play should be allowed.

Farmers interested in harvesting malting barley can write to the Barley Improvement Institute, Grain Exchange Building, Winnipeg, for one of their special booklets. Three are available: "Harvesting Malting Barleys" by Professor E. A. Hardy and Associates; "Threshing Barley For Malting Purposes" by Professor S. L. Vogel, and "Quality Failures of Malt-Barley" by A. T. Elders.

Weeds from The Combine

MANY farmers undertake costly cultivating and weed spraying operations during the summer, and then, under pressure of harvesting, allow the combine to spread weed seeds back on the field. This builds



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up a crop of new weeds the next year, which will demand more spraying and cultivation.

It is pointed out by G. R. Sterling, supervisor of weed control for the Alberta Department of Agriculture, that most combines are equipped with cleaning devices to separate the weed seeds from the grain; he suggests that the weed seeds should be collected in bags instead of being spread back on the fields. Any that appear to have feed value can be ground finely for livestock feed; otherwise the weed seed should be burned. V

A Match Is No Answer

EVERY fall valuable fibre and plant food goes up in smoke as heavy swaths and stubble are burned. Before harvesting begins concrete plans should be made to develop harvesting methods that will permit the saving of the straw.

Several methods are available. A good straw spreader on the combine, followed by subsequent cultivation with sharp, well adjusted disk equipment will handle a lot of straw. A straw cutter on the combine, chopping the straw down to lengths of eight inches or less, enable almost any type of tillage equipment to be used in the field.

Another method of handling heavy straw is with blade or sweep cultivators which till the soil under the straw. This admittedly leaves a lot of straw on the surface, but conventional drills can seed into some spread trash.

There are several ways of saving the fertility-providing straw. One or more of them can be used, suggests C. A. Cheshire, Extension Agricultural Engineer, Alberta Department of Agriculture. The important thing, for the soil's sake, is to keep the straw on the field. V

Fall Seeding Of Forage Crops

ONE of the common causes of failure to get a good catch with grasses and legumes is seeding at the wrong time. One of the suitable times for seeding forage crops, other than sweet clover, is the fall season.

Alfalfa should be sown just before freeze-up or very early in the spring. Grasses such as crested wheatgrass, brome and slender wheatgrass can be seeded either in late August or early September, allowing them time to develop good-sized seedlings before winter. Alternatively, seed just before freeze-up so the seeds do not germinate until the spring. Mixtures of grasses and legumes must be sown in the late fall or early spring.

Danger of grasshopper damage and lack of available moisture are factors that can discourage seeding in the early fall. An advantage of late fall seeding over spring seeding is that the germinating crop is able to make fuller use of early spring moisture. V

When moisture is available many farmers seed into undisturbed stubble. A firm soil bed is important to keep the small seeds from going in too deep; also the trash and stubble prevents soil erosion and holds snow which provides additional early spring moisture. V

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International R-160 with 12 foot combination stock and grain body.

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See your local dealer for a demonstration drive in one of the new International Trucks.

Fastest-Selling *Meteor* ever!

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HORTICULTURE



Here shown at the experimental station, Morden, is one of the finest displays of ornamental hedges in Canada.

Harvest Vegetables To Get Quality

A TIMELY note has been issued by the Experimental Station at Saanichton, B.C., on the importance of harvesting garden vegetables so as to preserve their full quality.

"It is well known," says the station authorities, "that timeliness of harvesting is important in securing the utmost in quality in your garden vegetables. The measures which should be taken, however, are sometimes overlooked.

"During the warm summer months, quality often is a fleeting thing, gone before the gardener realizes it. This is because vegetables mature very quickly during hot weather and remain in prime condition for only a very brief period. At the relatively high temperatures of mid-summer there is a quick increase at the time of edible maturity, in the amount of starches, which is accompanied by a decrease in sugar content. The result in certain vegetables, such as peas and corn, is a rapid decline in flavor and texture.

"While there is little that can be done about the weather, the timing of harvesting and handling of the vegetables can be regulated. First, harvest as nearly as you can to the time the crop is prime. Where possible, harvest early in the morning, when temperatures are cool and the plants have a high water content, making them crispier and more succulent. When harvested, keep in a cool place until time to prepare them for cooking, or for the table.

"An alternative to early morning harvesting is to bring the vegetables in from the garden just before they are needed for the meal. This, however, is often less convenient."

Layering For Woody Plants

THE easiest way to get woody plants to make roots is to cut off a small piece of young growth, put it in water or soil, and allow it to develop roots. Such plants as currants and geraniums are commonly propagated by "cuttings."

Plants are often propagated, also by layering; that is by bending over a branch and covering the portion back of the tip with soil, leaving it until it is well rooted, and then cutting it free of the parent bush.

For hundreds of years the Chinese and Japanese have applied this method even to parts of a tree or bush

so high up that they could not be bent and their tips covered with soil. The method used was by "air layering." By this method the young wood near the end of a branch was wounded so that the green, growing tissue between bark and wood was exposed, and then the wounded part was covered with a moist ball of soil, mixed with fine straw packed around the wounded branch so as to completely encircle it, and of sufficient depth all around to provide a growing medium for the young roots when established. This ball was then held to the branch by wrapping it round and round with raffia. The difficulty with this method was that the ball of earth tended to dry out.

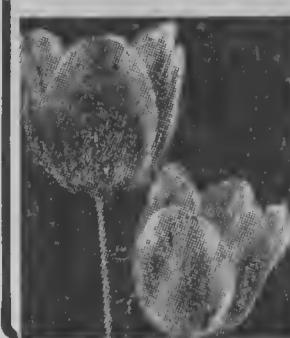
Now, however, science has given us plastics, and these have lately been used successfully to wrap tightly around the ball of earth to prevent drying. The plastic used should be waterproof and impermeable to gas, and large enough to extend at the ends to be drawn together and twisted around the branch and held tight with fine wire.

If sphagnum moss is available this can be used instead of soil for rooting the new plant. If air-layers are made in the spring and the season is normal, there should be enough root development by fall to permit cutting off the new plant for potting. If moss is used it must be moist, but not too wet. Pour water over it slowly as you mix it with your hands, then squeeze tightly to eliminate surplus water. A piece of plastic about six by nine inches will be about the right size.

Woody Ornamentals Bulletin

THE University of Alberta some time ago published a most useful 80-page bulletin entitled "Woody Ornamentals for the Prairie Provinces," which is distributed by the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Aside from a long, 70-page descriptive list of desirable woody ornamentals in which both the scientific and the common names are given, along with a paragraph of descriptive notes, the bulletin contains lists of plants suitable for foundation planting, for hedge material, and for flowers. Helpful drawings are included for ready identification of both the form of the ornamentals and the shape of the flowers.



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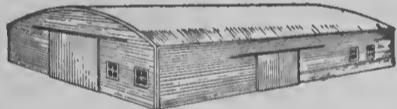
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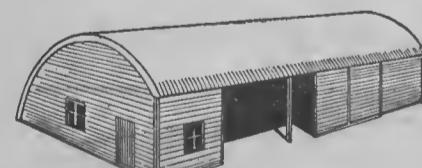
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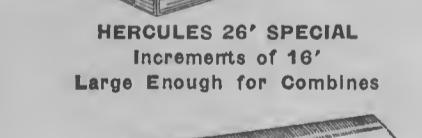
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A brighter outlook for egg prices means hens will pay for extra care.

Hold On To Layers

WITH egg prices at a more profitable level, and the outlook for fall and winter more favorable, Brandon Experimental Farm suggests that it will be wise to hold over the best yearling hens to cash in on the prices of large eggs. However, the young pullets must be housed separately from the old hens, to prevent any spread of disease, and the hens must be culled severely.

Yellow-skinned breeds, such as Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks and New Hampshires, are easily culled by examining the shanks. Those of a good layer will be thin, flat, and smooth, and the yellow color will be bleached chalky white. The shanks of a non-layer will be coarse and round, with a decided yellow color.

Egg producing ability can be estimated, too, by examination of the vent. On a good layer, it will be large, moist and dilated, while that of a non-layer will be small and dry. The abdomen of a good producer will be full, with soft, pliable skin, while that of a non-producer will be shallow and the skin thick, hard and fatty.

Why Do Hens Lay Well?

EGG production from individual hens has climbed to high levels during the past 30 years. This was well illustrated during the 20 years that egg-laying contests were conducted on the experimental farms. During that period which ended in 1938-39, average production per bird increased from 122.5 eggs to over 200 eggs.

Now the Poultry Division of the Experimental Farms Service has attempted to find out whether the care that birds receive, greatly influences egg production, or if most of this can be attributed to an improvement of the blood lines. It has shown that even the best-bred birds in the country have to be well fed and cared for, if they are to produce every possible egg.

For example, an early start at laying is far more likely to be due to the care the bird received, than to its inheritance. The number of eggs the hen lays during the year also is more dependent on feed and shelter than on inheritance.

Weight at the time the birds lay their first eggs, depends equally on

heredity and care. Final egg weight and body weight of the mature birds are the only factors of this group that were found to be greatly influenced by heredity, and only to a minor extent by environment.

More Grass Means Lower Costs

COST of raising pullets can be reduced by feeding rations with up to 10 per cent alfalfa meal, or 20 per cent ground ladino clover, the University of Wisconsin has discovered. More than this amount, however, lowers the egg production of the birds.

In tests at the University, fastest growth was obtained without alfalfa, but pullets on 5 to 10 per cent alfalfa weighed nearly as much at 40 weeks, and their egg production was just as high.

Gather Clean Eggs

SINCE the bacteria in the dirt on eggs often cause the eggs to lose their quality, clean eggs will mean higher egg prices. One poultry marketing specialist suggests an eight-point program to keep eggs clean.

It includes keeping the hen house, nests and litter dry. It includes the use of community nests, or at least one nest for each five hens, and the use of screened platforms under waterers to prevent the litter from getting wet. To prevent the hens scratching in the dirt, wire screening is suggested for around the roosting space. In wet weather at least, it pays to keep hens shut inside. Then, if they are prevented from roosting in the nests, and eggs are gathered at least three times a day, dirty eggs should be at a minimum.

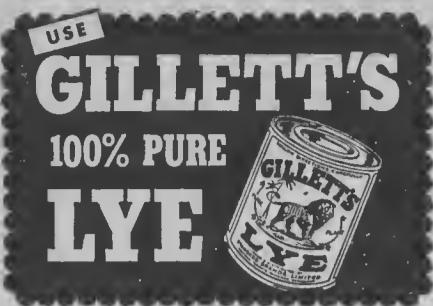
Still, some eggs will get dirty, and this poultryman suggests that these can best be "dry-cleaned" with steel wool, emery cloth or fine sandpaper. Washing eggs must be properly done to be satisfactory.

Fighting Coccidiosis Without Drugs

SOME strains of chicks are more resistant to caecal coccidiosis than others, and, says the University of Wisconsin, birds can probably be developed in any breed, which suffer very little from the disease under ordinary conditions.

Seven inbred strains were tested at the University by infecting ten-day-old chicks from each strain with a heavy dose of coccidiosis organisms. Only nine per cent of the least resistant strain lived, while 62 per cent of the most resistant strain recovered. Since so heavy an infection would rarely occur under normal farm conditions, chickens from the hardy strain would probably suffer very little from the disease, which causes so much trouble in many flocks.

Though the fact that disease-resistant poultry can be developed, holds out hope for the future, coccidiosis is still a problem on many farms, and veterinarians recommend strict sanitation as one of the most important control measures.



Two Useful Lye Mixes for Poultry

There are literally dozens of cleaning and sanitizing uses for lye and water solutions on any poultry farm. Here are two of the more unusual ones which you will find most effective.

WHITEWASH DISINFECTANT

The U.S. Department of Agriculture recommends this lye-lime, whitewash:

Dissolve 1 lb. of lye in 5½ gallons of water. To this solution add 2½ lbs. water slaked (not air-slaked) lime. Apply as ordinary whitewash.

This whitewash both improves appearance of farm buildings and also acts as a long-lasting disinfectant—the action of the lime actually prolonging the disinfectant properties of the lye.

DISINFECTANT AGAINST MITES

The following mite disinfectant is highly effective and also inexpensive to prepare:

Dissolve 1½ lbs. of lye in as small a quantity of water as possible. Allow to cool. Put 3 quarts of raw linseed oil into 5-gallon stone crock. Pour in the lye solution very slowly. Keep stirring until a smooth, liquid soap is produced. Then gradually add 2 gallons crude carbolic acid or commercial creosol. Stir until resulting fluid is clear dark brown. Use 2-3 tablespoons of the mixture to a gallon of water as a spray.

GLF-33



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Buffalo Ranch

Continued from page 10

speed with which the buffalo herds were destroyed in the days of the hunter-looter. The hero of that tribe still brags on the history page, of having slain 120 buffaloes in 40 minutes.

WESTBOUND airlines at present are Mr. Clark's best customers for buffalo steaks. Eastern hotels come next, and then, since deep-freezers have become commonplace, private buyers across the country. No packing-house will undertake to do the slaughtering, so Mr. Clark finds himself in the role—and with much satisfaction. His goal is to slaughter one a day.

As a precaution, Clark has rounded up his herd in each of the last two years. He uses the cattleman's squeeze, chute and corral system, and inoculates the buffalo against brucellosis disease, and brands them. There's little danger of anyone trying to steal a buffalo; but buffalo ranches are on the increase, and buffalo surpluses from national parks are decreasing, and there's no use taking chances, Mr. Clark says. Inoculating infuriated the buffaloes, just as it does cattle, but only briefly. They reacted just as cattle do, running wildly a little longer when released, and probably making more noise, uttering their groan-like cries, which were no more groan-like than under natural circumstances.

The buffalo welcomes winter. In the fall, the somewhat shortened hair begins a rapid growth, especially on shoulders and head, and, by freezing weather, it has become an interwoven mass, thick and springy, a perfect cover, and natural insulation that cold cannot penetrate. This is why buffalo robes are warmer than wool blankets and keep the user as evenly warmed as an electric blanket does.

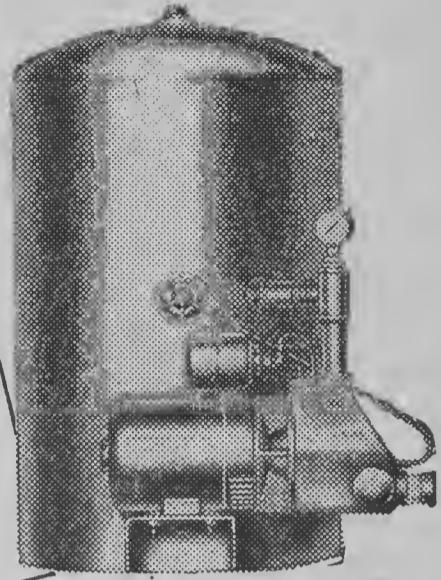
If snow covers the grass, the buffalo paws it off. He is fond of tall, snow-covered, or ice-encrusted grass. At night he heads into the wind, lies down as cattle lie, but, unlike them, proceeds to half bury his nose in the ground. He thus obtains somewhat warmer air to breathe. He also breathes shallowly, just enough to keep himself alive, thus reducing the chill of cold air taken into his interior, and reducing the amount of body heat needed to warm it. A herd grazes, like cattle, with heads all pointing in one direction. With warning from the bull, ears prick, tails quirk, and off they shoot at a gallop, following the bull to some grazing spot where he finds no cause for alarm.

THE second largest buffalo ranch in the U.S. is that of Ed Butters of Branch County, Michigan. He paid the initial cost of his herd by buying 285 from the Sioux Reservation in South Dakota and selling enough to eastern hotels to pay for the herd he kept. This was accidentally reduced by 13, almost as soon as he got it when hunters left a gate open, through which the animals escaped. Butters found it easier to shoot the escaped animals than try to round them up. He became so engrossed in his "wild animal" venture that he later bought 20,000 reindeer, which the government put up for sale to relieve overcrowding on Nunivak Island, Alaska. These he sold mostly for meat in the East, but he has a reindeer herd on his farm—which is another story.

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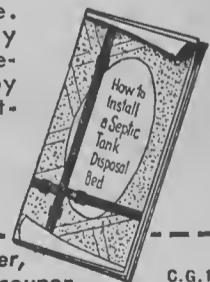
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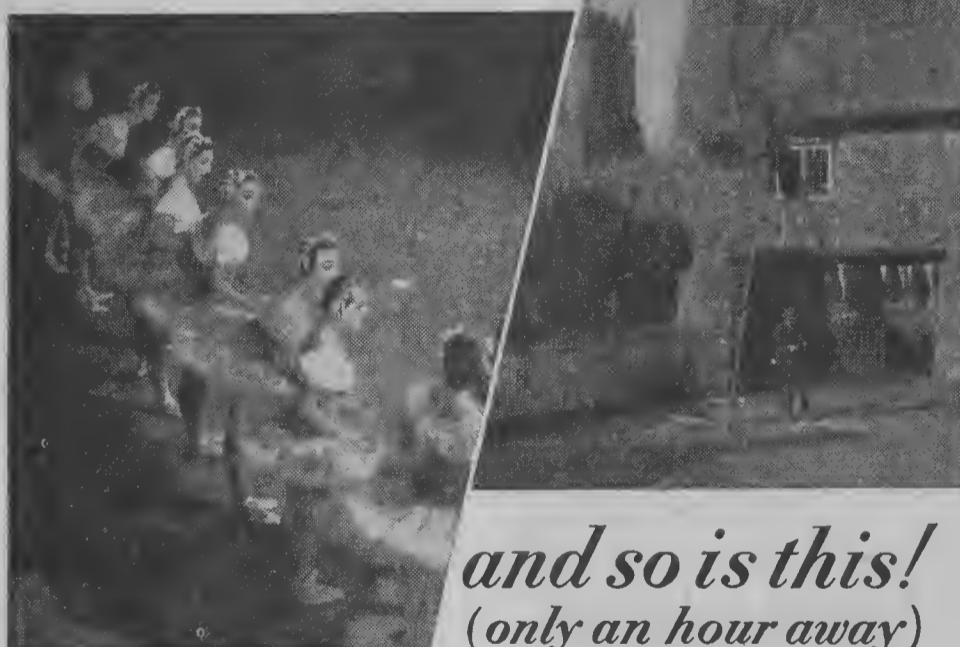
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FARM YOUNG PEOPLE



Being a good neighbor may mean working with the farmer next door or in the next province, or even in a distant country. Travel is common today.

Young Farmers Who Travel

Living for a few months on farms in other countries builds new friendships, leads to new ideas about farming

TO a few hundred young farmers from many parts of the world the initials I.F.Y.E. mean a great deal. They mean a trip to another country and the hard work and the fun and the friendships built up from living on a farm in a strange country, among new people. Or they mean the young stranger from another land who moved into their own home or their community, to learn its farm life at first hand.

The initials actually stand for International Farm Youth Exchange, and they came into being after the last war. They came into being because many young farm people sought a plan to help prevent another and more terrible war than the one just ended. They decided that a better understanding between rural people of the world might do it, and since the family is the basis of all society, they decided to try and bring greater understanding between rural people at the family level.

Much of the planning was done in the United States. It was decided that if young farmers could work on farms in other countries, and their counterparts from other countries could work and live on farms in the United States, each could learn of the way of life of the other and a better understanding would result.

The idea was put into practice and the exchange began in late 1947, when six British young farmers spent about three months in the United States, living in the homes of 4-H club members. In 1948 seven European countries took part. In 1952, a total of 33 countries of the world sent young people to other countries under the plan, and received the youth of other countries into their own farm homes.

The young people making these trips are put to work in a hurry when they return home, discussing their

experiences. Former I.F.Y.E. delegates in the United States have averaged over 90 talks each to over 10,000 people. They have appeared on 13 radio and television programs. One has written, or had written about him, 47 newspaper and magazine articles, thus helping to bring a sense of world kinship to all those who come into contact with him. V

Visits to Other Provinces

ONTARIO'S Junior Farmers would like to see more people from other provinces, and to visit other provinces themselves. They pointed out at their annual conference that conferences and discussion groups between young people from widely scattered communities were doing much to build friendship and understanding, but they said they would like to see more inter-provincial visits so they might learn more about their own country.

Those who had taken part in exchange visits with young people of other countries agreed that more could be learned by living in the homes and sharing in the daily life of the people, than by attending special events and social functions. V

4-H Club Stories

A REAL goose story comes from the Benson 4-H Grain Club in Saskatchewan. The club held a whist drive and raffled off a goose. Johnny Hoffort donated the goose, his brother David drew the ticket and his mother won the goose.

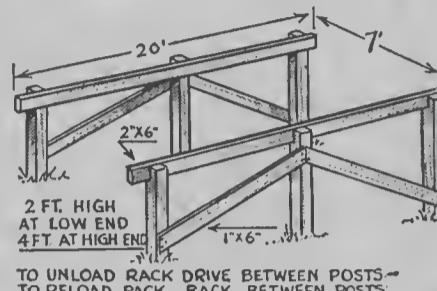
From the Duval Tractor Club comes word of two members with an original sense of humor. They called their tractors "Puddle-Jumper" and "Smoky." V

WORKSHOP

Summer
Shop Ideas

Handy things to make on rainy harvest days when you can't get into the field

Rack Unloader. Man-handling heavy hayracks and wagon boxes is a waste of energy. Build a framework on the



plan illustrated, and you can drive between the posts and the rack will lift itself off. With some modifications a similar lift can be built which will lift wagon boxes or trailers.—J.I.R. V

Attic Aerial. An aerial strung on insulators in the attic of your house is

AERIAL INSIDE ATTIC just as effective as one hung outside. Actually it will cause less static than one outside, which is affected by blowing dust or snow. The lead can be fastened anywhere between the insulators.—W.M. V

Unbroken Insulators. Many electric fence insulators are broken when the nail that holds them to the post is being pulled. I find that I break very few if I lay a hammer handle across the insulator and press down until the nail is bent to about a 45 degree angle; straighten the insulator and it will be found there is enough room to slip the claws under it and it can be readily pulled.—M.M.E. V

Poultry Fountain. I made a useful poultry fountain out of a toilet float and valve and a small tank. I drilled a hole in the tank near the top edge, large enough to shove the small pipe through on which

the valve and float are mounted. I spread stiff roof putty around the pipe to prevent leakage, and fastened on a block of wood to hold it solid.—V.I.B. V

Thief Beater. A padlock fastened through a hole in the clutch pedal arm will prevent the theft of your car. Put the car in reverse when you leave it.—A.B., Sask. V

Long Funnel. An old-style car horn that you might throw away as useless can be converted into a useful, long-necked funnel. You will find it very useful for filling out-of-the-way places.—I.W.D. V

Broken Handle. To get the tines away from a broken fork handle I saw all the way around the handle with a hacksaw just above the ferrule and drop the fork off with a heavy

tap with a hammer on the fork frame close to the center shaft. If there is a pin in the handle it

will have to be drilled out, or the handle split to let it slip through.—A.I.H. V

Stubborn Screw. It is annoying to have the screwdriver constantly slipping out of the slot of a screw that is in a difficult spot to reach. This will be reduced by folding a piece of tinfoil several times and wedging it between the screwdriver bit and the screw slot. Also effective is roofing cement or hard grease on the screwdriver tip.—E.I.E. V

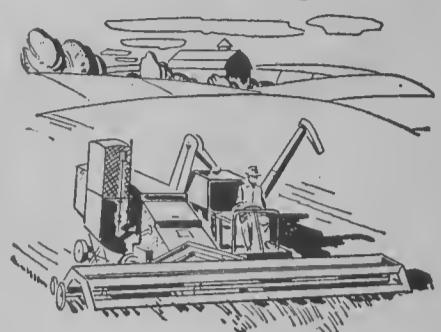
Improved Vise. Placing a valve spring over the adjusting screw of a small vise will make it operate more smoothly and take up any slack that might be present. It will also make it easier to loosen the tension on the work with less turning.—A.B., Sask. V

Numbering Stalls. A number in front of a dairy cow is a convenience in keeping records. I cut the numbers out of old license plates and nail them up in front of the stalls. The cows seem to come to know whether they belong in No. 2 or No. 4 stanchion. V

Cutting Twisted Twine. After breaking several knife blades and barking a lot of knuckles, I rigged up the illustrated tool for cutting straw or twine, from rollers or shafts. I took a heavy screwdriver, welded a strip of steel about three-quarters of an inch long near the end, and ground this to a sharp edge. With this you can reach into close places and free wrapped shafts or rollers.—I.W.D. V

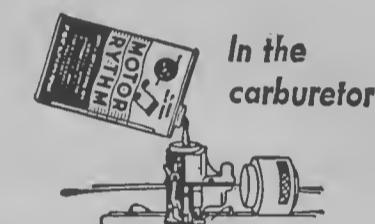
Short Paint Brush. The handle on the paint brush will often make it difficult to reach in between cupboard shelves or into awkward corners. If the handle is cut off short the brush can be more conveniently used.—E.S., Sask. V

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on the job...



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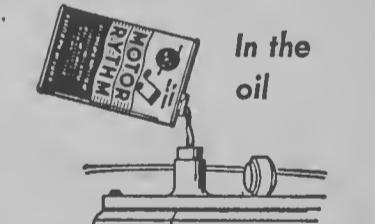
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Motor Rythm with every tank full of gas keeps your engine clean—delivering full power.



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Motor Rythm with every oil change reinforces top-grade oil—gives positive lubrication of vital engine parts, assuring longer, trouble-free engine life.

To get top economical performance from all your farm equipment, use Motor Rythm regularly. Use it in tractors, self-propelled combines, trucks, cars or stationary engines. Ask your dealer for Motor Rythm today!



MOTOR RYTHM

R. M. HOLLINGSHEAD CO.
OF CANADA LTD.

Office: 1130 Bay Street, Toronto
Factory: Bowmanville, Ontario



Harvest is the reward for the year's work in the field. However, an efficient job of harvesting is necessary if you are to reap the entire reward. Much can be lost through delays, breakdowns or poor operation of harvest equipment.

For this reason, most farmers pay special attention to their harvesting equipment. Modern machines have greatly reduced the labour requirements of harvest. However, the machines wear out and the purchase of new equipment means a major expenditure before the returns from harvest are available.



Should you need new harvest equipment, there is no need to attempt the harvest with worn-out machines. Imperial Bank Farm Improvement Loans are available to help you purchase the machines best suited to your needs.

The Loans for as much as two-thirds of the purchase price of the machines up to \$4,000 are available. They are repayable in not more than 3 years with simple interest at 5%. These loans are available not only for the machines to harvest the crop but also for trucks in which the harvest can be hauled and moveable granaries in which the crop can be stored.

Your local Imperial Bank Manager understands the requirements of farm finance and will be glad to give you full information on how to obtain a Farm Improvement Loan. Drop into his office for a chat.

43-3

IMPERIAL
"the bank that service built"
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Constipated?

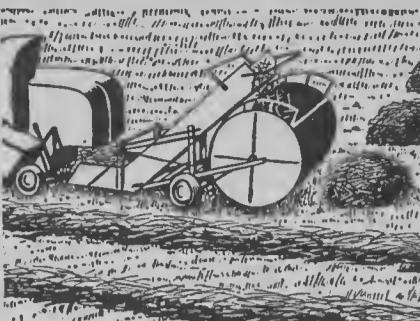
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Way

EASY to Take
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EASY on the System

Good for Children and Adults

EX-LAX
The Chocolated Laxative

DONOOGH STRAW BUNCHER



Will give you feed instead of bedding from your combine.

\$498.75 f.o.b. Brandon.

Contact your local dealer for further information or write to:

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BRANDON

MANITOBA



Protect your barn against FIRE...WIND...RAIN with PEDLAR'S Rainbow Rib Roofing!

RAINBOW stays watertight in the worst storms and will last for years. Sheets are made in standard lengths from 5 to 10 feet and cover a width of 32 inches when laid. Recommended for both roofing and siding. Supplied in galvanized steel or "Kingstrong" stucco embossed aluminum. Send dimensions of your building for free estimate.

Most complete line of Barn and Stable Equipment

With this equipment you house more cows in less space . . . handle feeding and cleaning-up faster. All modern fittings including Steel Stalls, Hay and Litter Carrier systems, Automatic Water Bowls, Pens, etc.

Write for information and prices.

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G-53

Largest makers of printing plates in Canada

RAPID GRIP AND
Batten
R. A. BATTEN President
LIMITED

FROM COAST TO COAST

HEAD OFFICE
300 BAY STREET
TORONTO

Wanna Buy A Goat?

by D. W. S. RYAN

Newfoundland has 7,000 of them—more than any other province in Canada

NEWFOUNDLAND is the chief goat-raising province of Canada. Recent figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, show that the island's goat population of slightly over 7,000 is considerably higher than that of any other province.

Goats are kept by the village folk for their high nutrient-yielding milk and as a source of fresh meat for the winter.

They are very economical to keep, require very little feeding, and are excellent foragers. From early spring to late fall, they make for their feeding grounds along the shore or in over the barrens, as soon as they are let out of the stable in the morning.

In the winter they feed chiefly on young fir trees. When they are unable to get to them, the village farmer cuts a supply of the green boughs and young trees. They are also fed hay, vegetable scraps, and dried potato stalks.

Goats are common in most of Newfoundland's fishing villages along the coast. A fisherman may have one or two to supply the household with sufficient milk and fresh meat for the winter.

They are not a standard breed and their milk yield is low. Their meat, however, is very tasty.

At times they can be quite a nuisance and a menace to the vegetable gardens. They survey the garden fences, looking for a possible place to make an entrance. To prevent them as much as possible from getting through, they are collared with a yoke during the summer and early fall.

In many villages goats are the only source of fresh milk for the household use. They are not raised to produce any saleable amount of milk and nothing is done to improve the strain and breed. As a result the goat population is somewhat static from year to year.



A family flock of goats in Newfoundland where they are raised for meat and milk.

U.S. Distress Wheat Loans

Wheat in ten states will be price protected when on the ground

ON June 17, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced a special distress wheat loan program to apply in areas within five states—Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Texas and Nebraska. A week later this program was extended to five more states—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri and Ohio.

Normally, under the U.S. Farm Price program, farmers can store wheat in commercial storages and obtain non-recourse loans against it at 90 per cent of parity. Later, if they can sell it on the open market for more, they do so and repay the loan. If not, the government takes it over under the Commodity Credit Corporation and the farmer has no further responsibility.

The present distress wheat loans are the result of a shortage of available storage space. Loans are now to be extended to wheat in the open and will be at 80 per cent of the official price-support level, or 72 per cent of the parity price, and will run for 90 days. During this time farmers will be expected to provide satisfactory on-farm storage, or be able to secure ade-

quate and approved commercial storage. They will then be able to take out a regular price-support loan at 90 per cent of parity, which will replace the temporary distress loan. Meanwhile, however, farmers will be responsible for loss of quantity or quality during the period of the distress loan.

If, at the end of 90 days, farmers have not been able to provide ade-

If a man runs after money he is money mad; if he keeps it he is a capitalist; if he spends it he is a playboy; if he doesn't get it he is a ne'er-do-well; if he doesn't try to get it he lacks ambition; if he gets it without working for it he is a parasite; if he accumulates it after a lifetime of hard work people call him a fool who never got anything out of life.—Vic Oliver.

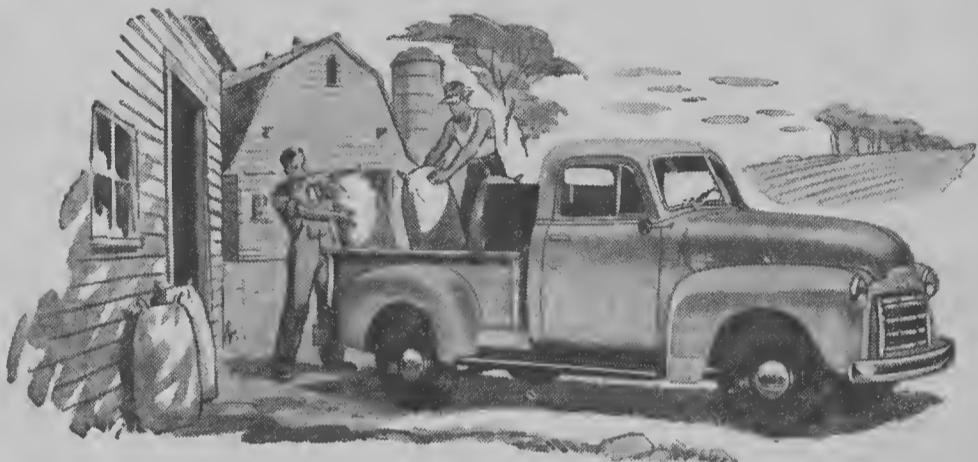
quate, permanent storage and wish to deliver their wheat to the Commodity Credit Corporation to satisfy the distress loan, settlement will be made on the basis of the quantity and quality delivered at that time. If the open market price is not sufficient to satisfy the loan, the farmer must pay the difference. If it is worth more at going market prices than the amount of the loan, he will receive the difference.

In 1949 a similar distress wheat loan program was offered at 75 per cent of the price support level.

HIGHWAY HAULERS

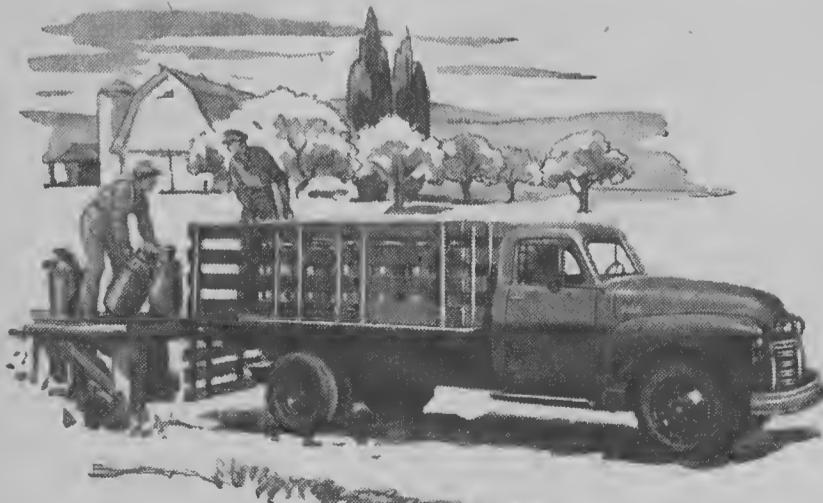
ON THE FARM

Model for model, feature for feature, GMC trucks give you more real dollar value right from the word "Go!" On the farm, for example, they can't be equalled for strength, stamina, convenience and all 'round utility. And every single model, from the smart-looking pick-ups to the heavy-duty haulers, brings you overall economy you've never known before!



IN THE FIELD

Where the going is roughest, GMC trucks can handle the really heavy jobs with ease, and come back for more. GMC pays off in load-carrying ability with deep channel section frame side rails, rugged front axles, plus a full range of rear axles and heavy-duty springs. This wide range lets you select exactly the GMC truck you want for your particular job.



ON THE ROAD

For faster acceleration and greater hill-climbing ability, GMC pays off in power with a choice of four famous high-compression engines ranging from 107 h.p. to 130 h.p. The Loadmaster, the Torquemaster and the Workmaster all bring you sparkling valve-in-head performance, full-pressure lubrication and scores of other features to provide the power you need with the economy you want. *For real value—see your GMC dealer!*

A General Motors Value

For real value...get a real truck!

F-53-GMC-2



FAIR GAME

by PINTAIL

Upland gunning in Canada ranges from the lordly Mongolian Pheasant down to the tiny Wilson's or Jack Snipe.

But there is a wide choice in between, and I suppose the all-time favourite of scatter-gunners is the Ruffed Grouse, found in most parts of the continent. But we mustn't forget the Great Blue and Franklin Grouse of the West Coast, the Prairie Chicken and Hungarian Partridge of Central and Western Canada, the California Quail which abounds in some sections, and the Woodcock of the East.

There is nothing so satisfying to the gunner as a brisk October day, with a good bird dog out front, a shotgun properly bored for the job, and the right ammunition.

In all my upland gunning I use Canuck standard loads. And while I try to suit my shot size to the game, I have started and ended the day with 7½ shot and had pheasants, grouse and snipe in the bag. And patterns seem even better since the new Pressure-Sealed Crimp was added to the Canuck shell.

You have to be properly gunned and use the right ammunition to make any kind of score on fast-flying upland game. And try to cram in as much skeet as possible in the off season. That's my ticket.

TAKE A TIP FROM "PINTAIL"

(Jack Lillington), popular columnist of the "Vancouver Province". When you're out after elusive upland game birds, give yourself the advantage of better patterns with "Pressure-Sealed Crimp". An exclusive feature of C-I-L Shot Shells — "CANUCK" Standard or Heavy Load, "MAXUM" Long Range, and "IMPERIAL" Special Long Range.

"Always Dependable"

1952 Olympic Gold Medal for Trapshooting won with C-I-L Shot Shells.



C-I-L AMMUNITION

ENJOY
Player's
"MILD"



the
Mildest, Best-Tasting
CIGARETTE

• This feature is furnished monthly by United Grain Growers Limited

MONTHLY

New Delivery Quota Policy

Important changes in grain-delivery quota policy were announced last month by the Canadian Wheat Board. Basis of the new delivery quota system, which became effective August 1, 1953, is a single "specified acreage" figure established by adding each individual producer's seeded acreage of wheat (other than durum grades), oats, barley and rye to his 1953 summerfallow acreage. Since durum wheat and flaxseed are not subject to delivery controls during the 1953-54 crop year, acreages of these grains will not be included in the "specified acreage." Uncultivated land, pasture land or land sown to forage and other crops will not be included in the basic acreage figure.

This establishes the basis for control of deliveries to country elevators in the 1953-54 crop year. In general, producers will have the option of delivering wheat, oats, barley or rye as delivery quotas are established, or any combination of these grains, up to the maximum bushelage permitted by the Board's delivery quota and producers' "specified acreage."

As in past years, the Board will exercise control over the delivery of particular grains by special regulations from time to time. If deliveries of one grain are creating congestion of grain handling facilities, temporary prohibition of deliveries of that grain may be put into effect; on the other hand, if particular grains or grades of grain are required to fill market requirements, the Board may authorize delivery of such grain over the existing quota.

A special provision for a minimum initial delivery quota of 500 bushels is designed to help the operators of small farm units. This provision will be utilized by producers whose deliveries under initial delivery quotas would be less than 500 bushels. Subsequent deliveries beyond the "initial quota" will be calculated on the basis of each producer's "specified acreage" and future increases in quota. This will apply to all producers including those who obtain the advantage of the minimum quota.

Calculation of "specified acreage" will be made at the Wheat Board's Winnipeg office after the 1953-54 permit declarations have been checked. Country elevator agents will be advised of the "specified acreage" figure and will enter it in the producer's permit book. Time is required for the completion of this routine. Therefore, producers are urged to apply for their 1953-54 permit books well in advance of their first grain deliveries in the new crop year. Care should be exercised in completing the statutory declarations. Proper land description, care in listing the names of landlord, vendor or mortgagee, and care in stating 1953 farm and crop acreages will assist the Board in despatching permits with the minimum of delay.

Producers are reminded that 1952-53 permit books expired on July 31, 1953, and that all deliveries of wheat, including durums, and oats, barley and rye must be recorded in 1953-54 permit books.

Initial Payments 1953-54

Initial payments on grains, effective August 1 were recently announced

by the Canadian Wheat Board as follows:

Wheat—\$1.40 per bushel basis No. 1 Northern wheat in store Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver.

In establishing grade spreads for 1953-54 the Board will provide for a premium on top grades of durum wheat.

Oats—65 cents per bushel basis No. 2 C.W. oats in store Fort William/Port Arthur.

Barley—96 cents per bushel basis No. 3 C.W. six-row barley in store Fort William/Port Arthur. V

U.S. Tariff Commission on Oats Imports

Final witness to appear at the hearings last month of the United States Tariff Commission on imports of Canadian oats was George H. McIvor, Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board. On instructions from the President, the Commission sought to determine whether oats imports were hurting the price support program or reducing the quantity of commodities processed in the U.S. from domestic oats. Investigations of this kind are provided for under Agricultural Adjustment Act which permits the curtailment of imports if such imports are found to weaken the effectiveness of domestic agricultural programs.

Mr. McIvor's statement before the Commission characterized the proceedings as "one of the most important, if not the most important, reference which has been made to this Commission in a long time" and a question "of vital importance to Canada." He indicated the past contribution which Canadian feed grains have made to the U.S. feed supply and intimated that western Canada was the logical source of U.S. requirements. Mr. McIvor said:

"Is not western Canada a logical and strategic place in which reserve stocks of grain should be produced for the United States? After all, the United States is a large country with a very large food requirement. Your agriculture is diversified and livestock production is most important. If through the curtailment of markets for our feed grains our farmers have to reduce their production of these grains, where are your reserves in times of national need? I do not think it is wise for you to regard western Canada as a source of reserve supplies which you can turn on and off like a tap. Our farmers like your farmers produce for the market, and if their markets are suddenly diminished they have no alternative but to reduce their production or go into other lines of production."

The Chief Commissioner warned that restriction of the U.S. market for Canadian oats would result in a larger acreage of wheat in western Canada, a product of which "over 80 per cent of our annual production is competing with wheat supplies from the United States and other exporting countries in the markets of the world."

Attention was directed to the importance of foreign trade to both countries. "In 1952," Mr. McIvor said, "total trade between Canada and the United States amounted to \$5,312,000,000." This was made up of \$2,

COMMENTARY

978,000,000 in Canadian imports from the United States, and \$2,349,000,000 in Canadian exports to the U.S. In particular, he stressed the fact that every dollar which Canada earned in the U.S. from the export of agricultural products was more than matched by the import of U.S. agricultural products. "Therefore," said Mr. McIvor, "on balance both in respect to our total trade with the United States and with respect to our trade in agricultural products, there is a net advantage which accrues to the United States."

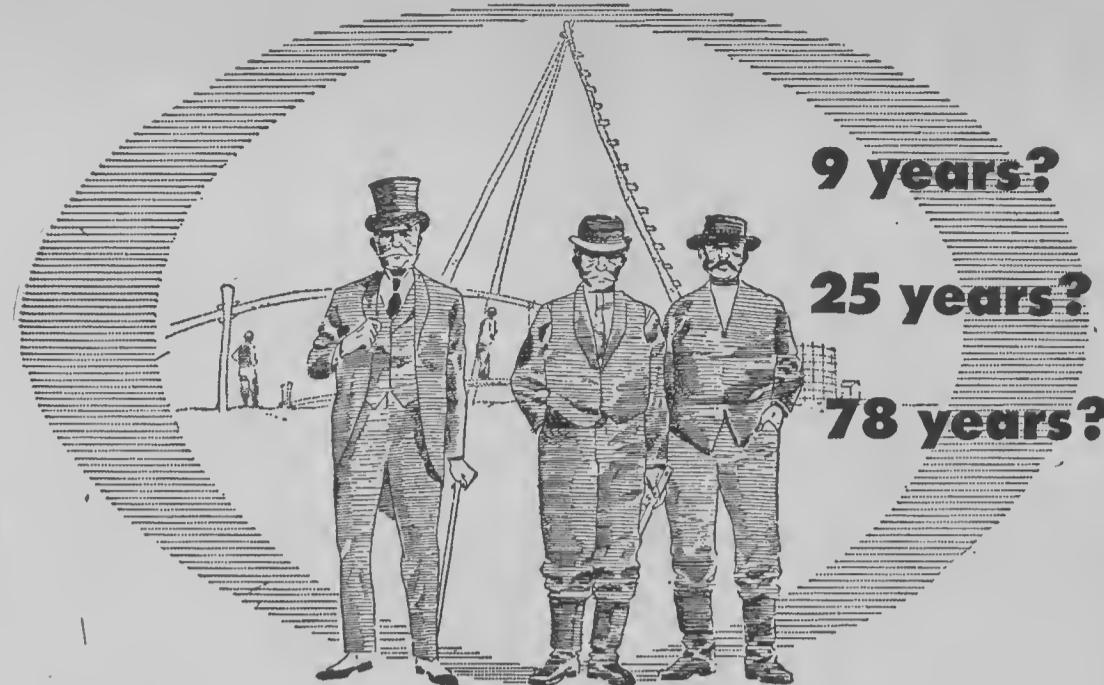
A portion of the testimony centered on a denial that the Canadian Wheat Board "arbitrarily sets selling prices for oats." The Chief Commissioner pointed out that the Board does not carry oats beyond the lakehead, and that it conducts its selling operations through the futures market of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. He explained that:

"This market is very responsive to supply and demand conditions and two of the most constructive factors in the market are the demand for oats for feed purposes in eastern Canada and the demand for Canadian oats in the United States. Insofar as we are competitive in the United States market it is a question of the price relationship established by the Winnipeg market in relation to markets in the United States. If market prices in Winnipeg are too high we price ourselves out of your markets and it does not take long for competitive buying to bring our market in line should prices at any particular moment be too low. The position is therefore one of the alignment of markets as between Canada and the United States."

With reference to fears expressed before the Commission that Canadian oats will flood U.S. markets, Mr. McIvor drew attention to wartime transportation difficulties and said that one of the Board's chief difficulties was to get sufficient stocks of grains to lakehead in order to maintain adequate sales programs. Oats in store in the past six months have never exceeded 6,800,000 bushels, a physical limitation affecting the rate of delivery to the U.S.

Since the Tariff Commission hearings the U.S. Senate has passed a bill, which if approved by the House, will mean a substantial reduction in feed wheat entering the U.S. from Canada. There is also information that the U.S. agricultural department is prepared to recommend controls on imports of barley and rye. Some sources believe that if U.S.D.A. obtains approval from the Tariff Commission for controls on oats, barley and rye that these will be exercised through a licensing system.

The Canadian government has meantime expressed strong disapproval to the United States government against impending restriction of imports from this country. U.S. action will be watched carefully in other countries, as well as in Canada, as an indication of her attitude to improved world trade conditions.



How long does an oil well last?

The average well goes dry in 20 to 30 years. To keep your car rolling and your home warm, a new well must be found to take its place. That's why the search for oil never ends; why Imperial, for instance, spent almost \$50 millions to find and develop new oil in western Canada last year.

Oil has become one of Canada's important industries. How many of these questions about it can you answer?

Which of the following contain petroleum

lipstick? binder twine?
printing ink? insect spray?

Oil is a part of all the products named and of hundreds of others which contribute to our everyday living.

In 1946 Canada produced less than 10% of the oil she used. How much of her needs does she produce now 18%? 40%? 55%?

About 40%—and we use twice as much as in 1946. Today's production would meet 80% of the demand at that time.

How many service stations would you say Imperial operates across Canada

19,500? 10,000? 0?

None. Approximately 10,000 stations carry the Imperial Esso sign, but they are operated by independent dealers, each in business for himself.

In oil field language, a "roughneck" is one of the crew of a drilling rig. What is a "toolpusher"

tool salesman? drilling foreman?
motor mechanic?

Drilling foreman. Oil field slang is colorful. A "Christmas tree," for instance, is a combination of pipes and valves to regulate the flow of oil from a well.

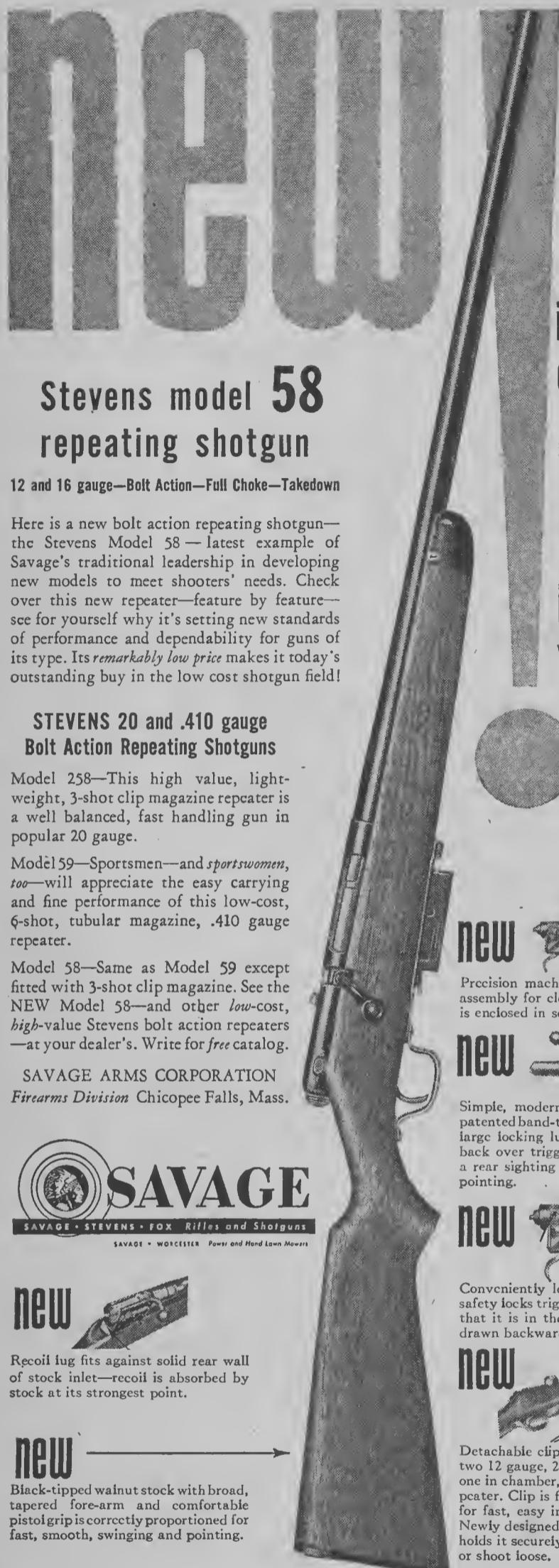
Opinion surveys show that most Canadians believe a business is entitled to a profit of 15¢ on a dollar of revenue. Last year Imperial earned

7½¢? 11¢? 19¢?

In 1952 Imperial earned a profit of 7½¢ of each dollar received. Of this, 4¢ was paid to shareholders; the remaining 3½¢ was used to replace worn-out equipment and to make sure we can supply your future oil needs.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
oil makes a country strong





Stevens model 58 repeating shotgun

12 and 16 gauge—Bolt Action—Full Choke—Takedown

Here is a new bolt action repeating shotgun—the Stevens Model 58—latest example of Savage's traditional leadership in developing new models to meet shooters' needs. Check over this new repeater—feature by feature—see for yourself why it's setting new standards of performance and dependability for guns of its type. Its remarkably low price makes it today's outstanding buy in the low cost shotgun field!

STEVENS 20 and .410 gauge Bolt Action Repeating Shotguns

Model 258—This high value, lightweight, 3-shot clip magazine repeater is a well balanced, fast handling gun in popular 20 gauge.

Model 59—Sportsmen—and sportswomen, too—will appreciate the easy carrying and fine performance of this low-cost, 6-shot, tubular magazine, .410 gauge repeater.

Model 58—Same as Model 59 except fitted with 3-shot clip magazine. See the NEW Model 58—and other low-cost, high-value Stevens bolt action repeaters—at your dealer's. Write for free catalog.

SAVAGE ARMS CORPORATION
Firearms Division Chicopee Falls, Mass.



new
Recoil lug fits against solid rear wall of stock inlet—recoil is absorbed by stock at its strongest point.

new
Black-tipped walnut stock with broad, tapered fore-arm and comfortable pistol grip is correctly proportioned for fast, smooth, swinging and pointing.

Notice of Dividend No. 43

United Grain Growers Limited

Class "A" Shares

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors has declared a dividend at the rate of 5% on the paid-up par value of Class "A" (Preferred) Shares (par value \$20.00 each).

This dividend will be paid on or about September 1, 1953, to holders of such shares of record at the close of business on Saturday, July 25, 1953.

By order of the Board,

D. G. MILLER,
Secretary.

July 15, 1953,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

United Grain Growers Limited

NOTICE

In accordance with the Income Tax Act, this will advise our customers (including both members and non-members) as referred to in the said Act, that in accordance with the terms and conditions, and within the times and limitations contained in the said Act, it is our intention to pay a dividend in proportion to the 1953-1954 patronage out of the revenue of the 1953-1954 taxation year, or out of such other funds as may be permitted by the said Act; and we hereby hold forth the prospect of the payment of a patronage dividend to you accordingly.

The foregoing notice applies to grain delivered to this Company between August 1, 1953, and July 31, 1954.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

D. G. MILLER,
Secretary.
Winnipeg, Man.

Honey Bee Behavior

In the honey season beekeepers have three main problems. These are to control swarming, morale and storage

by D. B. ROBERTSON

THE success of a beekeeper in honey bee management is judged by the amount of surplus honey the colony produces. Providing there are no outside influencing factors, such as inclement weather and reduced nectar secretion, a beekeeper can expect an average surplus honey production in Manitoba of 125 to 150 pounds per colony.

To obtain the maximum surplus of honey a thorough knowledge of honey bee behavior is required. Most of the activities of honey bees are instinctive, and to be a successful beekeeper each and every one of these characteristics of honey bee behavior must be known. Three main problems confront the beekeeper in colony management. They are prevention and control of swarming, maintenance of colony morale, and supplying sufficient storage space at the proper time.

Swarming is the natural method by which bees establish new colonies. It usually occurs under prosperous conditions prevailing during a major nectar flow. In Manitoba, the swarming season occurs immediately following the spring nectar flow, and during the first half of the main honey flow. This will be, approximately, from the third week in June to the second week in August. Swarming is seldom a problem when spring management has been carried out satisfactorily, and outside factors, such as unfavorable weather, do not intervene.

Plenty of brood-rearing space for the queen, an abundance of space for the bees, and the presence of a vigorous queen, usually prevent a colony from making preparations to swarm. One of the major factors contributing to swarming is the strain of the bees and queens, over which unfortunately, package-bee men have little control.

The desire and preparation for swarming occurs weeks ahead of the actual emergence of the swarm; therefore, the beekeeper must begin swarm prevention at the time of installing the package. In making up the brood nest, combs filled with pollen or granulated honey, should be placed at each side of the super, leaving plenty of room in the center for the brood nest. The first super should be added when the bees cover seven to nine combs in the first brood chamber. Two supers are usually sufficient, until the beginning of the main honey flow; exceptionally strong colonies may require a third super. Only sound combs of worker cells should be provided for brood rearing.

It frequently happens that certain colonies make preparations for swarming despite normal preventive measures. All queen cells should be destroyed, if they appear in such a colony. Should the colony continue to build queen cells, it is then advisable to use the Demaree method of swarm control. This entails the moving of sealed brood from the brood nest—to relieve the congestion there—to a super above the brood nest. This may be done by lifting a complete super, or by raising a few frames. Unsealed

brood should not be moved too great a distance from the brood nest, because the bees may develop a new queen with the unsealed brood.

Colony morale may be defined as the intensity of the instinct of bees to gather nectar and pollen. It is dependent entirely on the skill and ability of the beekeeper, to manage his colonies in such a way as to maintain this stimulation. One of the chief factors stimulating the morale of the colony is the promptness with which the honey bees occupy the supers and commence storing in them. Unless bees enter the supers readily, congestion will result and the colony may make preparations for swarming. Usually, at the beginning of the main honey flow, two, three or more supers may be piled on the hive, without having any effect on colony morale. With the commencement of the main honey flow, which occurs in Manitoba



about June 20, the beekeeper should keep at least one empty super ahead of the developing colony. It is a good practice during the honey flow to add two supers at a time, to ensure sufficient room. A colony has been known to gather sufficient honey in three days to fill a super. New nectar is not immediately sealed in the combs, but seeps out thinly in the cells to regulate the moisture from it. A colony may require one or two supers daily, for storage of nectar alone. Unless sufficient room is provided, the incoming nectar will crowd the brood nest, restrict the activities of the queen, and cause the bees to prepare for swarming.

The third problem for the beekeeper is to provide sufficient storage space in the hive. Only through experience can the beekeeper determine the right time and place to provide this storage space. The importance of proper supering must never be overlooked. During the honey flow it is necessary to keep empty supers on the hive; however, if the honey flow is not in progress oversupering can be very harmful. Most beekeepers practice "top" supering, by placing the empty supers on top of the colony. This works well, provided the bees have not started to cap the combs next to the hive cover. If the cappings show along the top bars of these combs, the empty super should not be placed above them, but over the brood nest. An extra, empty super may be placed on top of the colony.



FOLLOWING THE TRAIL-BLAZERS

As Canadians push back the frontier—developing new areas, building new enterprises—banking service still follows the pioneer. Today, there are more bank branches to meet the needs of changing, growing Canada...they are being used more...they are doing more for more people...than ever before.

Since 1900, branches of the chartered banks have increased from 700 to 3,800. In the past ten years alone, 3,750,000 bank accounts have been opened.

THE BANKS SERVING YOUR COMMUNITY

Your neighbour is a graduate.

Near you lives a neighbour who is a graduate of the "School of Experience". He's the man who uses Goodyear Super Sure-Grip tractor tires.

And because his experience can be of great value to you, you should talk to him about tractor tires.

Ask him if there really is a difference between tractor tires—ask him if "look-alikes" really are alike.

Ask him what he thinks of Goodyear Super Sure-Grips—how they pull—how they wear—how they perform in soil conditions that are very much like your own.

And most important of all, ask him what make of tractor tire he intends to buy next time the need arises.

P.S. With his own experience as a background, your neighbour can tell you how much better Goodyear Super Sure-Grips really are—how they pay-off in day-in, day-out service. Let your Goodyear Dealer tell you why.

Call on your Goodyear Dealer soon. He's a tractor tire expert whose advice can save you money.

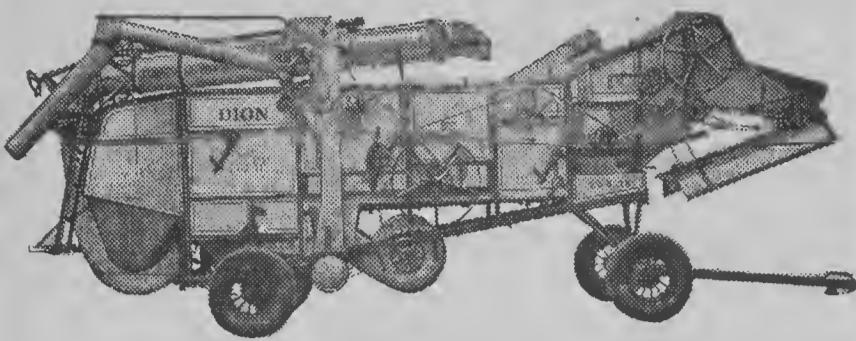


GOOD YEAR

SUPER SURE-GRIP TRACTOR TIRES

"DION" THRESHING MACHINES

give you years of Economical
and Satisfactory Performance



"DION" Threshing machines are the most modern available. The simple, sturdy construction and the "TIMKEN" roller-bearing assembly throughout make it the most efficient and economical machine you can buy.

With a "DION" Thresher you are assured of higher quality grain, better results with all types of harvest and does a better job of separating the poor seed from the good.

The Straw Shredder gives better bedding material, makes a better quality manure which is much easier to spread.

The chaff which has feed value can be separated from the straw and accumulated wherever necessary.

"DION" Threshers are excellent for threshing clover and timothy.

Three sizes: 22 x 32, 22 x 38, 28 x 48

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT—FREE CATALOG ON REQUEST—SEE YOUR LOCAL DEALER

DION FRERES INC.

Makers of the famous Dion Ensilage Cutter

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IF YOUR ANSWER IS "YES," YOU'RE
ELIGIBLE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SAS-
KATCHewan HOSPITAL SERVICES PLAN

The Province of Saskatchewan provides its residents with financial protection against hospital bills through SHSP. Newcomers to the Province can qualify for coverage under the Plan after residing here for six months.

DON'T DELAY!

Take the proper steps to qualify for hospitalization coverage before you have completed six months' residence in the province.

HERE'S HOW THE PLAN AFFECTS NEW RESIDENTS

1. You should pay your hospitalization tax before the first day of the seventh calendar month following your entry into the province.
2. Coverage for hospital bills will then be provided as from the first day of the seventh calendar month after arrival.
3. If you are late paying your tax, benefits will commence one month after date of tax payment.
4. The tax which new residents pay to obtain coverage until December 31 is at the rate of 84c per month for adults and 42c per month for dependents under 18, with a family maximum of \$2.50 per month.
5. Pay at the nearest SHSP tax collection office of the city, town, village, rural municipality or local improvement district in which you live.

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**SASKATCHEWAN
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Fertilizing for Higher Protein Wheat

This item offers an explanation of why protein in wheat is higher in some years than others

STUDIES at the University of Missouri appear to indicate that fertilizers can be applied successfully to the wheat crop, not only to increase yield, but to increase the protein content of the grain.

Dr. William A. Albrecht, head of the Soils Department at the University of Missouri, calls attention to the common belief that the hardness or high protein content of wheat has long been associated with decrease in annual rainfall. He argues that this alleged relationship is more apparent than real, because soil fertility, and not weather or a particular variety, is responsible for the concentration of protein in the grain.

Two professors at the University of Missouri, Dr. R. L. Lovvorn and Prof. F. M. Miller, demonstrated how differences in the hardness and amount of crude protein in the grains of a single variety of wheat may develop, by fertilizing the same variety with nitrate fertilizers at intervals of two weeks, from April 4 to May 29. The soil was a shallow surface layer, underneath which was an acid-tight clay subsoil. On this soil the successively later applications of soluble nitrogen gave increased amounts of crude protein in the wheat. The kernels were

harder, the percentage of protein was stepped up from a minimum of 8.9 for the early application, to a maximum of 17 per cent for the later one, or a relative increase of almost 90 per cent.

This variation in protein content induced by experiment, was as wide, according to Dr. Albrecht, as has been recorded for the entire wheat crop from Missouri to western Kansas. He records, however, that the late application increased concentration of protein in the grain, but reduced the yield, and also the yield of protein. Yields of grain with a later application of fertilizer dropped from 22.2 to 11.7 bushels per acre, while yields of protein fell from 160 to 91 pounds per acre.

He concludes that for much strong vegetative growth and large yields, nitrogen must be available in quantity early in the growing season. For a high concentration of protein, additional nitrogen must be available in generous quantities shortly before the grain heads out. Theoretically, therefore, one should be able, he says, "to produce both a large yield of bushels to the acre, and also a high concentration or per cent of protein in the grain, by using nitrogen in fertilizers." V

Feeding Plants Through the Leaves

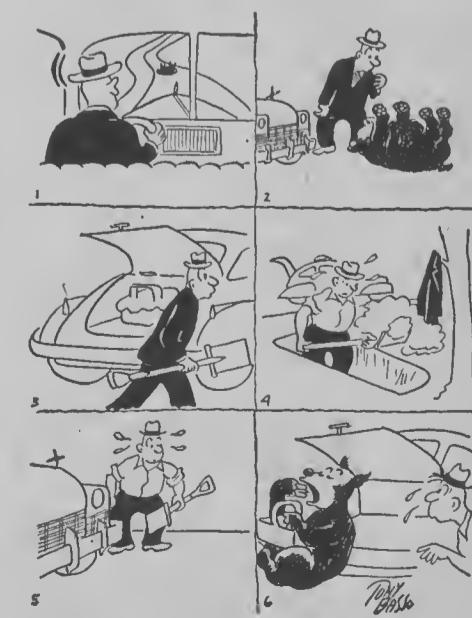
Not too much is known about plant feeding through leaves but knowledge is increasing

A GREAT deal has been said during the last year or two about the possibility of feeding plants through their leaves. To do this means spraying the plants with fertilizer. Usually, fertilizers used for this purpose are very concentrated and, of course, must be readily soluble in water.

Much has been made of the idea of using "liquid" fertilizers. It would appear, however, from investigations which have been made in several parts of the United States, as well as in Canada, that the practice of using such liquid fertilizers, more especially the practice of fertilizing plants by spraying their foliage, can easily be overrated.

A scientist of the U.S. Department of Agriculture has recently said that on a number of crops, spray feeding with urea nitrogen, particularly in the early spring, has been successful. Similar applications of phosphorus and potassium have been much less successful. Spraying plants with the minor, or trace, elements is usually more successful, because the plants need so little of these substances. Some plants can stand higher concentrations of nitrogen than others.

The same authority says that minor elements are frequently absorbed in adequate quantities through the leaves of plants. Zinc, copper or boron sprayed on trees frequently serve a



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the cost per nutrient unit is considerably more than for an equivalent amount of nutrient in a conventional fertilizer mixture. Further investigations of spray material are desirable before the home gardener, growing vegetables and flowers, undertakes the extensive use of this method of plant feeding."

One would judge that if these strictures apply to the small areas involved in home gardening, they would apply with special force to the much larger areas used for growing commercial field crops. ✓

Grain Area May Go North

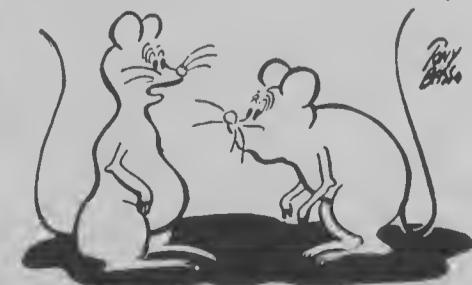
TWO valuable agencies in extending northward the area in which cereal crops can be grown have been introduced by the Canada Department of Agriculture.

The establishment of experimental sub-stations at Fort Simpson, in the Northwest Territories, and west of Whitehorse, in the Yukon, has made it possible to test the response of new varieties of cereals, well beyond the present northerly limits of commercial grain production. Also the joint cereal-testing program recently arranged between these stations and the United States agricultural experimental stations in Alaska again extends this northern testing area.

The second agency is provision of a growth chamber and a refrigeration room in the Cereal Division, Experimental Farms Service, Ottawa. These facilities permit preliminary tests of new strains under conditions that provide the equivalent of five years' tests in one, and the exposure of these strains to varying degrees of frost, for any desired period.

F. Gfeller, of the cereal division staff, under the direction of Dr. C. H. Goulden, chief of the division, is now testing the ability of early maturing varieties of wheat to withstand frost at various stages of growth. He placed plants from several of these early varieties in the refrigerator room, for one hour and fifteen minutes. Young seedlings were exposed to 20 degrees of frost. Similar plants in the pre-heading stage were exposed to 12 degrees, and plants in the filling stage to six degrees. The results showed distinct differences in the resistance of these varieties to frost.

These quick, controlled tests of new strains combined with tests of the survivors under natural field conditions in the far north, may develop new varieties of superior hardiness. Such varieties could not only extend grain growing into new areas, but reduce the loss from early frosts experienced in some years, by growers within the present northerly limits of grain production. ✓



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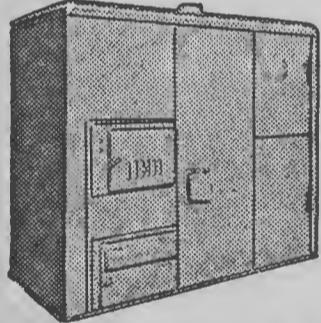
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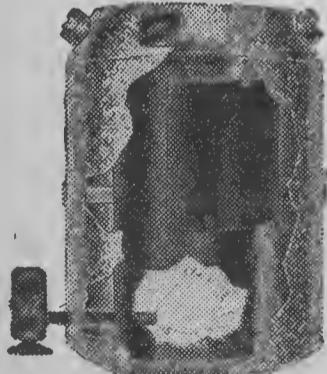
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Winter Bouquets

Beauty and color for the rooms of your house in winter can be gathered and preserved from now until freeze-up

by ANN SAMCHENKO

AFTER the glories of the summer flowers have died away we quite often feel that our living rooms are a bit drab. On the contrary —this can be the beginning of one of the most interesting hobbies of the year, namely, the winter arrangements. I can hear you say, "I live on the cold prairie and there isn't a thing to make bouquets from!" Don't be too sure!

Do you have a field of wheat, oats, barley or just plain weeds? Any of these constitute the necessary material for beautiful bouquets. Here are a few arrangements I have tried.

For a lovely floor or basket arrangement, all you need is about ten or twelve stalks of that weed called sheep sorrel; perhaps more commonly, if erroneously, known as sour dock. This is quite a tall weed and before it dries out is a welcome background of bright green to add to your lovely summer flowers. Later on, this weed turns to a rich rust shade and stays that way as long as you desire to keep it. Use no water, of course, and start with the tallest at the back and spread out in a fan shape with the shorter stalks in the front.

Then, especially if you have blond furniture, there are the dried wheat, oats, or barley stalks or even the weeds with fuzzy heads that look so pretty when set in a low vase, with needle holder. To make the stems stand upright, you will probably have to wrap them with crumpled paper. Some folks like to wrap the little heads of oats with a piece of colored paper, but I prefer the natural shade to anything artificial. For a touch of color there are rose thrips and many other seed pods, if you just become winter-bouquet conscious.

In the fall, the first heavy frosts turn some of the oregon-grape leaves to various red shades. Last fall I went on a little weed-hunt; on returning I chose a low, round black vase to hold



The author ready to set out on a hunt for winter bouquet material in the fields and along the roadsides.

my bouquet. I had some colorful oregon-grape branches ranging from two feet down to four inches. Putting the tall ones on the left and graduating them down on the right all I needed to make the finishing touches was a few clusters of snow-berries and my radio was dressed up for winter. All the gorgeous summer arrangements didn't bring the pleased comments derived from my simple weed bouquets.

(Note: The Morden Experimental Station suggests the following as suitable plants, some parts of which can be used for building winter bouquets: mountain ash, sumac, sagebrush, matrimony vine, grasses, red oak leaves, hazel husks, birch twigs, willow galls, pussy willow, moss, roses, cotoneaster, buckthorns, hawthorns, burning bush, winterberry pods, juniper, yarrow.

To prepare for drying, cut selected stocks when the flowers are open. Dry in a dark or dimly lit basement, or in an upstairs room.—ed.)

Britain Still a Big Customer

FOR the third time since World War II, Canada was the leading source of supply for the United Kingdom, in 1952. Next, came the United States and Australia.

With a volume of £319 million, which was 22 per cent more than in 1951, and a record for peacetime, Canadian shipments represented 9.3 per cent of all Britain's imports. The Canadian share reached 13 per cent in 1947 but dropped to seven per cent in 1951.

In 1938, United States supplied 13 per cent of Britain's imports and Canada eight per cent. Meanwhile, Canada's exports to Britain have risen from \$411 million in 1948 to \$746 million last year. Notwithstanding this increase, Canada's exports to Britain were only 17 per cent of her

total exports last year, as compared with 37 per cent in 1938. Most of the other 20 per cent has been diverted to the United States.

Canada's purchases from the United Kingdom last year dropped from \$421 million in 1951 to \$360 million, or by about 15 per cent. While we purchased about 25 per cent more machinery from her, we bought one-third less textiles and 15 per cent less of vehicles.

Wheat and flour made up one-third of our shipments to Britain and were worth £102 million, a substantial increase over 1951. Wood products, pulp and paper, and ores, concentrates and metals are the two groups of products which, with wheat and flour, make up the bulk of our supplies to Britain. While the amount of flaxseed and linseed oil sent her last year was up a little, other farm products such as cheese, apples, barley, hides and skins were down along with some chemicals, canned fish, rubber boots and shoes and washing machines. V

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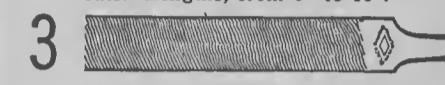
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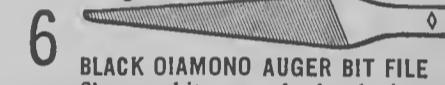
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The Real Difficulty In Rainmaking

It isn't so much the making of rain as the best time to do it which the author finds it difficult to decide

by JOHN JACKSON

WE got it on Monday—Bright, Blue Monday, with a cloudless sky and high temperatures. Now our community has a rainmaking machine. True, we are not the only section of Manitoba to have such equipment, but we are among the favored few.

It is situated on the northern edge of the village, where it stands in all its majesty and glory—at least it stands there. Even mounted on a couple of concrete blocks it is hardly more than two and one-half feet wide, 18 inches deep and four feet in height. I have seen many more pretentious pieces of furniture, or farm implements. Really, I had expected much more. Instead of an imposing building complete with tower, spires and wires, reaching toward the clouds and beckoning them to us, there is a small aluminum box containing what appears to be a large carburetor, an insulated earthen bottle, a small jar, and wires to be attached to the hydro, on instructions from headquarters.

I was disappointed, too, in what seemed to be a complete lack of the evidences of faith. In vain I looked for the rubber boots, raincoats and rain hats for the protection of our citizens. There was neither boat, raft nor log, by which to escape should the tap be turned on too long. Nowhere could I

see any emergency shelter. I looked toward the nearby hills for a Noah's ark, but without seeing one. I could learn of no steps taken for the protection of the farmers, their machinery and their livestock, not to mention the village folks nearby. The storekeepers had not been warned to stock up on rubber, nor the carpenters to stand by for the construction of the ark.

No word has reached me of any arrangements to satisfy the varying needs of farmers, or even to take account of the variety of work on individual farms. How is the farmer who wants dry weather for haying, and his neighbor, who needs moisture for his grain that is filling, each to be satisfied. Perhaps these matters are even now under "serious consideration."

More particularly, upon what days of the week is the water to be let down upon the community? Monday? No, that wouldn't do at all. Monday is National Wash Day. Besides, to drench the world on the first day of the week would be quite unseemly and out of place. Perhaps Tuesday? No, that is the one day of the week reserved for special events like picnics, festivals and the like. Tuesday would be most unsuitable. Wednesday, then! Oh! I recall that Wednesday is the

day for the fat stock shows and the outdoor auction sales and kindred events. Besides, the bridge group meets that night. Some folks have some distance to travel and it would be most inconvenient to have rain on Wednesday.

What about Thursday? Well, you see, that is the day on which our Ladies' Aid meets and our Missionary Society, our Legion Auxiliary and our Library Committee. On that day, too, our storekeepers get a half holiday—they call it a holiday. It would never do to spoil the day for all these people. Thursday must be ruled out also. How does Friday fit then? Surely that would be a good day. No, that would

The state is intervening in many directions, not so much to check the economic activity of the community, as to relieve the suffering and disintegration which results from the unsatisfactory working of the system.—Sir Percy Alden (1936).

be most inconvenient, because Friday is the day when we take our turn taking the children to school. You see, there are five of us and our day is Friday: to drive over those roads after a rain would be abominable. Moreover, Friday is the day for the distribution of meat from the beef ring. We shouldn't interfere with the feeding of the hungry men on the farms. Well, if Friday is out, what about Saturday? No, that would be most inconsiderate. I live in the country, but I have a fellow feeling for those who are cooped up in factory, or shop, or store in the city all week, and have only Saturday off. I wouldn't wish to spoil their holiday.

Well, would Sunday be the day? It seems to be the only day left. What? Keep the people away from church? Of course, I don't go myself as often as the minister thinks I should, but then the family goes to Sunday School and I wouldn't like to hinder them. And then, too, what about the city folks who want to visit their country cousins on Sunday, or the country cousins who want to visit Aunt Mary and Uncle John. No, Sunday would be a most unsuitable day.

What it seems to boil down to is that it will be necessary to petition the government to set up an extra day in the week and call it Rain Day or something else that means the same thing. Perhaps this should have been a special issue in the recent election. After all, real issues seem very scarce. I admit that this would call for some regimentation, restriction and regulation, but it might conceivably lead to a better ordered world than at present. We could arrange to stay at home on Rain Day or at least stay "put" until sufficient liquid had been coaxed from the clouds above.

This problem doesn't seem much nearer to a solution. I realize, of course, that I have not taken any of the regular holidays into account, or the month of July and August when holidaymakers want fine weather all the time, or even the month of September when the farmer either wants fine weather for harvesting, or rain in advance for his fall plowing. Perhaps, on the whole, I should leave the whole matter in the hands of a wiser power than myself—one beyond the vicissitudes of weather and of the world. V

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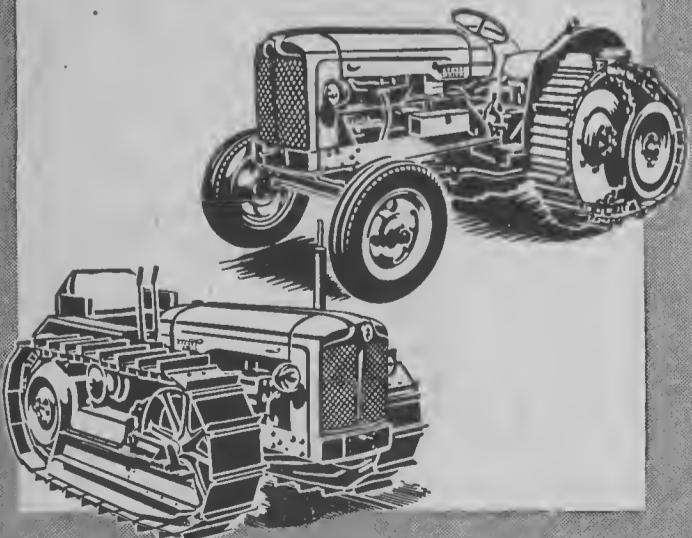
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Introducing The Lily

by MAUD STRIKE

NO matter what the season of the year, many, if not all of us, can think of flowers. But I just wonder how many of us are aware of the history of our flowers, where they came from, who brought them to us and why, and why we cultivate them at all.

Remembering flowers, we must, of course, remember the hardy lilies. And there are many of these that can be grown quite easily in our cold northern climate, with practically no extra trouble to ourselves.

Some varieties of lilies are quite old, having been cultivated for several centuries. The Martagon or Turk's Cap lily belongs to continental Europe, where it has been known for centuries, and has been naturalized in Surrey, England, for many years.

The White Bourbon lily and the Scarlet Martagon lily were brought to Britain from the Levant in 1596. The scarlet pompon lily first reached western civilization from Siberia in 1629 and the orange lily was brought from Italy in 1596. The Superb Martagon lily was taken to Europe from North America in 1738 and is therefore a native of this continent. And lily *tigrinum* or tiger lily was brought from China in 1804. There they grow wild on the hills and plains of Manchuria. Those who have seen them during the blooming season say that a field of tiger lilies is a beautiful sight to see. *Lilium auratum* was first taken to Britain from Japan in 1860.

People of all races have always had to have flowers, and gradually these lovely lilies were imported to Canada by ambitious and enterprising growers, until now they are a common occurrence in many gardens throughout the country. And to these well-known species others have been added by enterprising horticulturists. Chief among these are the David Maxwell lilies.

Wildcat 13

Continued from page 8

Mac Dutton shook his head. There was only one more question he wanted to know.

"Johnny married?"

"Not that I've heard of," the little Jew said.

THE next afternoon he went out to see the fields. The stink of burning crude was stronger than in the town—little outfits were still trying on the lands the big fellows passed up. It made Mac think of himself and Johnny, trying their luck in the long ago. It was like old days almost, seeing the tangles of pipe and water lines again, the slush pits, the drill steam. He looked toward the southeast, toward old 13; but he didn't head that way. He'd lost the right to walk on Johnny's land, even, and he had too much pride to stroll over there and pretend he'd forgotten the past. Not for 20 wells would he let that Irishman think he might be bootlicking a bit.

He stood there, the wind watering his eyes, watching the yellow-colored

Meet the Lillums, a varied but interesting family of beautiful flowers

Nomocharis *Mairei* is another beautiful member of the lily family discovered in western China some years ago and brought to this country. They are white and marked with reddish-purple spots, with frilled and curled edges.

The well-known *Lilium regale* or regal lily has been a favorite with flower lovers for years and *Lilium tenuifolium*, the Siberian coral lily, is also not unknown to many gardens. The umbellatums are also another hardy member of the lily family quite easily cultivated. Like the tiger lily, they live and thrive under our rigid northern weather conditions.

Hemerocallis (beautiful for a day) though not exactly a lily can be classed with the lily family as these are commonly known as the day lily, lemon lily and the orange lily. There is also a blue variety of this flower but this is rare. The aforementioned two are the most commonly known. They have a thick, waxy, lily-like flower but their bulbs are not so large as the lillums, more resembling the pip of lily-of-the-valley, though larger. But they are extremely hardy and stand our bitter winters without any trouble.

Many garden lovers take the trouble to cover the lillums each fall to go into the winter. But when one remembers that many of them come from climates as cold, if not colder, than ours, this does seem rather unnecessary. In their wild state no one covers them, yet they thrive and multiply. And tiger lilies multiply twofold. Their bulbs increase underground year by year and they also have a tiny bulblet affair growing inside each leaf and joined to the flower stem down its complete length. These automatically fall to the ground as they mature and nature sees to the rest by gradually covering them with earth from which they can send up a single leaf the following spring and root themselves at the same time. V

diesels crawling around. The metallic tonk of pipe wrenches made an old song inside him. He stood so long, some drillers began to look at him curiously. Finally, one of them pushed his black helmet back on his head and came down toward him.

"I seen you somewhere before—"

"Not me," Mac mumbled, and started to shuffle off.

"I remember—you're Lucky Mac Dutton! I was down in Cayuma, when you put out that big fire. Remember?"

"That's quite a while back," Mac said. It was his first year without Johnny, when his feet had still been quick and his heart strong enough to take the heat.

The driller knew Johnny, too, slightly. He rubbed his bare, wind-burned chest and laughed.

"That guy's got troubles—faulty equipment, and what a crew! They're trying to shut 13 off, to find out what's down there—sec if they can't even the flow or something. All they're gonna get is trouble."

He heard the same talk all afternoon. He got a ride back to town with

Horse laid up?



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a truckload of young fellows; and because he had to eat somewhere, he went to the corner cafe. He told himself it was a place to eat, and knew he was a liar. He figured Johnny would still be eating at the two-bit joint that gave them credit in their hellcatting yesteryear; and he was right.

Johnny pushed open the door and stood there absently a minute, as if still looking for someone somewhere along the counter or down the smoky, dingy booths. That had been Johnny—his eye peeled for an old friend or a new face. Only now he wasn't really seeing anything or anybody; back in the last booth, where the light was dim, Mac Dutton could tell. Johnny was seeing old 13, as he had left her, as he would work on her tomorrow. He still wore his helmet tilted back on his head, like it was a medal of honor or something.

He went over and straddled a stool at the counter. The Chinese proprietor came up and handed him a cigarette.

"How you well, Johnny Flynn?"

"Just like a woman, Bing!" Same mocking voice that covered up a lot of deep emotions. "She doesn't know her own mind; she gives one minute, then she holds back. Make it the usual and quick, Bing—that crew of mine's nervous as a bunch of kids."

Mac sunk his fork in the apple pie, not hungry any longer, knowing again he'd been a fool to come. Suppose he went over there now, slapped Johnny on the back . . . what could he say? You can't wash away five years like that. They'd been too close. Then, when they should have been together—

The rumble came suddenly, like brief thunder in the west. Even as heads lifted, the outside street lit up, as if an artificial daylight had hit the town. There was another roar, like a storm-wind rising. The weird daylight dimmed and came brighter.

Mac Dutton's ears were ringing. He got to his feet, and the old intuition that had made him a legend

was working inside him. There was a fire in the field. And he knew whose it was.

Old 13. Tired of being weak and sick. The fever in her had burst, and she'd go as she came, in a burst of spectacular glory.

He was out on the main street with the rest of them, keeping back on the edge of the crowd, when one of Johnny's men got into town. His face was black; and he was half-hysterical.

"She's gone up and cratered!"

"Anyone hurt?" Johnny was excited, the way all Irishmen are when there's trouble, but he had a heart for his men.

Mac didn't hear the rest. He was thinking of the fire. Cratered! Maybe it had been that uncanny hunch that had brought him back. In far-off places, he'd itched for a breath of the old days again, for one more fire to kill. But it had been more a yearning inside him than a wish. He knew why they never sent for him any more. Too old—even for an ordinary fire. For a well that's cratered, you need everything—and then some.

When a well just catches fire, they have a capper—a weighty steel block with remote-control choke valves, to lower over the casing head and extinguish the flames. When the fire craters, though, it can spread to 40 feet, and nothing but nitroglycerine can tame it.

Well, there'd be plenty of first-class fire-killers in Alberta, Mac thought. Why should he get worked up about something that was none of his business? His heart was beating against his ribs. His breathing was short. He moved along the edge of the crowd, trying to get closer to Johnny. The Irishman's face was grotesque in the light. He was waving his arms and gesturing to his foreman.

Mac thought he hadn't been seen and then knew he was wrong. Without looking at him, Flynn suddenly spread his arms and pushed through the knots of people, till he was in front of Mac.



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He put his hands on his hips and his eyes narrowed.

"They told me you were in town." He was smiling a little, but it was a sardonic smile—the kind he used to wear in their hellcatting days, when he was itching for trouble. "Well, Dutton, you always had a nose for fires."

"I'm retired," Mac said.

"Nobody asked you!" Flynn's voice rose belligerently. Then he laughed a bit. "For a change," he said, "why don't you come over and *watch* one put out?"

Trucks were groaning into gear, leaving for the field. Mac shrugged. "The big companies are pretty good—the days of fire-killers like me are pretty well over. Guess I will."

Johnny strode off, then turned and grinned at him. Mockingly.

"If your brain was half as nimble as your feet, you'd realize no big company is gonna put this bonfire out. In this game, you either get big yourself—or you die, a little each day, till one day it comes like this. Then, Dutton, you're back where you started. The big fellows have nothing against us—they encourage us. We work fields they don't want to risk their capital in; and if it's on a farmout basis, what have they to lose? If we hit dusters, their money's okay. If we hit oil, they get a percentage. But they have nothing *for* us, either. Oil's a game. Dutton. If we hit trouble, they'll protect themselves and make us an offer for what's left. They've wanted my holdings for a long time." He strode off, ducked into the jeep that was waiting for him.

It left Mac standing there. If he got the drift of what Johnny said, the crazy Irishman was going to try putting out the fire himself. And he'd never do it. They'd been a team, because Johnny was quick-brained and Mac was as nimble-footed. Johnny got the lease and the capital and the credit, but Mac had been the one to get things done. And maybe he was feeling his age, but compared to that clumsy foot, he was an athlete. Johnny would be too slow getting within range. The nitro would explode in his hands—

Mac ran for a truck. The driver slammed on the brakes and stuck his head out of the window to curse. Then he grinned.

"Come on, Dutton!" he yelled. "Boy, to see you put out one like the one you put out in Cayuma . . ."

It was the guy he'd talked to on the derricks in the afternoon.

THE stubble field from the road to the flaming sky was dotted with people. Cars had already driven out from Edmonton. People lifted their faces grotesquely and tried to yell over the sullen rumble from the pit of the earth. Closer to the well, the oil-crew had set up a shield of sheet-metal, and Johnny was already ducked down among them, pulling on asbestos pants.

Mac's driver opened his mouth in astonishment.

"He's going to do it?" He had to yell.

"Looks like it," Mac said.

"Holy old peabody! What for? The damn' well isn't even paying these days!"

Maybe not, Mac thought. But sometimes you gotta hang on—you gotta have faith left in something. Because once, you put blood and sweat and

prayers into it, wanting to make a dream come true. No matter what's happened since, that part doesn't change.

He slammed the cab door and loped toward the huddle of men behind the shield. The heat was like a furnace blast. The billowing flames seemed to cover half the world. One minute they were red and yellow; then the whole thing was an atomic mushroom of dirty black that ignited and exploded far out in the sky. Now the stubble field was trembling, as if an underground dynamo quivered under his feet.

The parboiling heat made him race the last few yards to the shield. Some-

one was trying to buckle asbestos overboots on Johnny.

"Get out of 'em!" Mac gasped. Contemptuously. "Let someone in who knows how."

Johnny propped his elbows back on the ground and glared up at him. "I told you to watch this one, Dutton—"

"You quit giving me orders a long time ago," Mac said.

Johnny rose, ready to slug, and fell headfirst, because of the asbestos pants. When two of the men elbowed him up, his face looked bewildered—and a bit older, too, Mac saw. There was an iron-grey sheen to the once-black hair.

"Why'd you come back, anyway?" He had to yell. And even then, Mac could scarcely hear him. "Out of five years, how'd you happen to pick this time?"

Mac Dutton shrugged. "How'd I happen to pick this site to drill?" He stuck his lips close to Johnny's ear. "Let me do it," he said.

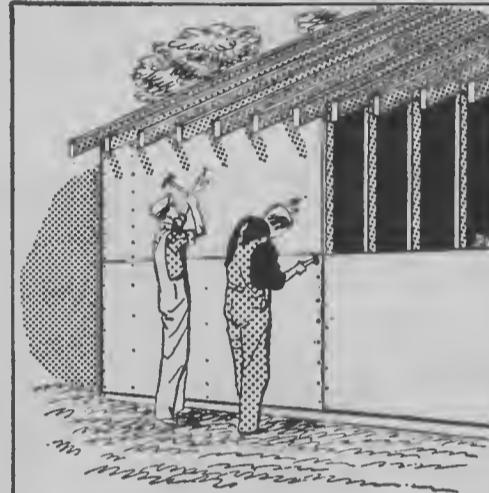
Johnny's eyes glared. "It's my well, not yours—"

It was still there, that antagonism. Maybe only a well-fire would burn it out.

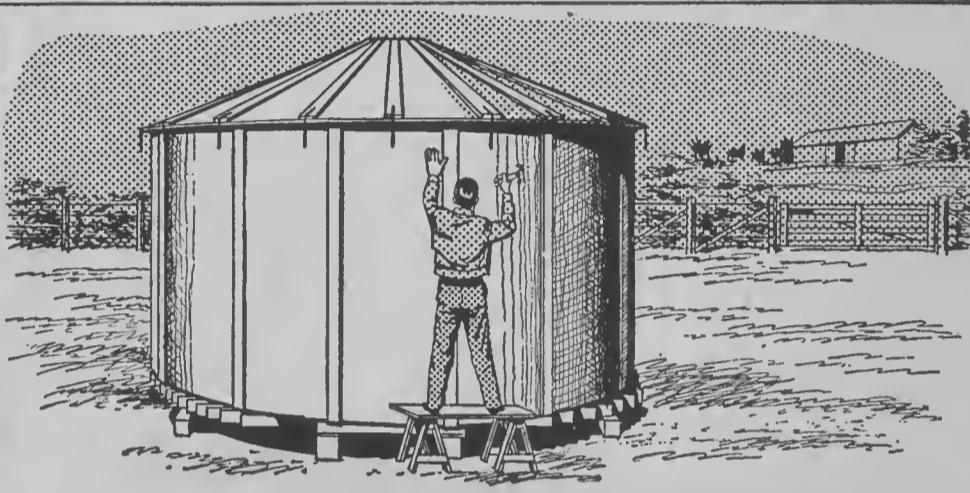
"I'm not doing it for you," Mac yelled. "I eat from this work, see? Pay me five thousand if I put it out—"

Look what people are doing with

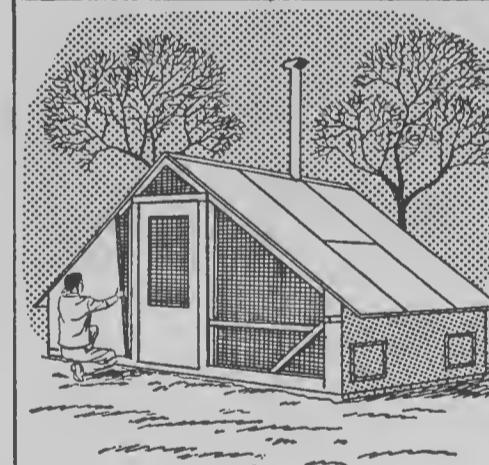
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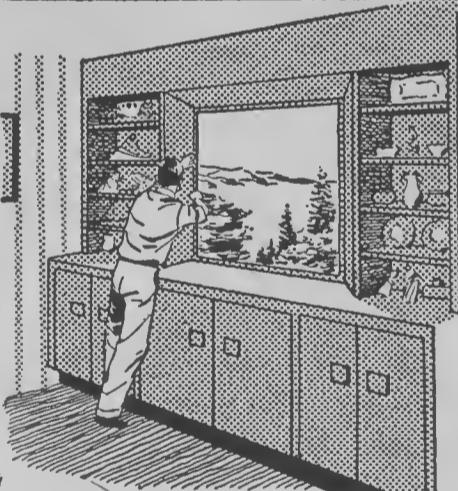
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"Look, lunkhead! If I had five thousand, would I be doing this?"

But he quit arguing. Mac got into the asbestos clothes, his body not as strange as he'd thought. They put on the coat and gloves; and the big hood with the peep-glass. Someone handed him the cylinder of nitro, the stuff that explodes at 360 degrees.

He started toward the edge of the field, and a hand pulled him back. Johnny. It reminded Mac of the day they plunked their last buck on that lease, and outside on the street Johnny asked him if he still felt lucky.

"Wait a minute!" was all Johnny yelled now. "They've brought up fire-trucks."

Streams of water played against him as he went forward. He stumbled under the force of it and fell; and on the ground his body vibrated from the roar of the flaming pit.

It was time lost, when time was suddenly precious. He got up now and sprinted—he didn't dare be too slow.



"Sure I hollered help, but who asked you to butt in?"

Steam clouded his peep-glass. Fire, like prehistoric serpents' tongues, billowed toward him, broke, closed in behind him. Inside the asbestos, he sweated; but the fire was beautiful—

like curtains swaying on a stage, he thought, reflecting soft colored lights.

He knew he was lost to the crowd behind him, for the force of the water was gone. There was no time left to look or think. The thing now was to find the pit's center through a rift in the billowing clouds.

Like lava spewing from the bowels of the earth, the well belched again. He saw the center above the ring of greasy, half-smothered flames; lost it as the air and sky ignited again.

He couldn't wait any longer.

He poised the can, threw it. Turned and ran.

He tripped and fell, leaped from his hands to hurry his rise. Instinct told him not to wait any longer. He threw himself on his face again, tight against the thermos-heated earth. And suddenly the world rocked and lifted him, like a feather . . .

JOHNNY FLYNN sat on the edge of the hospital bed and grinned at him.

"I told them you'd live," he said. "They'll send someone down to shoot you, to get you up in time for General Judgment."

Mac felt gingerly around his body. He touched his head. He felt okay, just pooped, as if he'd never have enough energy to walk across a room again.

"Did she go out?" he asked.

"Blacker than a coal-pit," Johnny said.

He fished in his pocket, threw a paper down on the bedside.

"That's a will," Johnny said, a little belligerent. "Read it right, just so you don't think I'm getting sentimental in my old age. I had it drawn up about a month after you got sore and walked out on me."

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"I got sore?" Mac Dutton said. "I walked out on you?"

"Have it your own way," Johnny said. He got up and walked to the window. He lit a cigarette and put one foot on the sill and stared out at the street.

Mac looked at the will. It was written in Johnny's rugged script, witnessed by Abraham Waetz and some other name Mac couldn't make out, and pressed by a Notary's seal. It said:

"Being of sound mind and sane judgment, I, John Flynn, oil operator, Leduc, Alberta, do hereby make my last will and testament, bequeathing to Mac Dutton, my former partner, present whereabouts unknown, all my belongings, whatever I may possess when I die. And I hereby wish to state that if I have any relatives who show up wanting anything, they are not to get anything, as I have nobody of kin

that I know of and never did have, except the aforementioned Mac Dutton."

Mac Dutton closed his eyes.

Johnny came back from the window.

"Drew it up myself," he said proudly. "The notary said it would stand up anywhere."

"Yeah?" said Mac Dutton. "All except that part about the sound mind and sane judgment."

Johnny didn't bite. He grinned as he sat down on the edge of the bed again. "Look," he said roughly, "it was your well as much as mine, Lucky. Just because we had a spat . . . You know, Mac, many a time I got to thinking we lost more than our heads that day. Seemed all my luck went with you when you walked out."

Mac nodded. He would have liked to say, "Mine, too, Johnny," but he wasn't much on words, like the Irishman was.

He propped himself up on the pillow, looking around for his clothes.

"Well, if that's the way you want it," he said. And then, with an eager-

"Finished?" said Johnny. He started to laugh, as if he couldn't stop. It was like the first day five years before when they stood with oil-dripping faces on the derrick of Wildcat 13 and threw their arms about each other and went half-nuts. "Mac, I guess the first pool we hit must have been almost played out. But when you threw that can of nitro last night—"

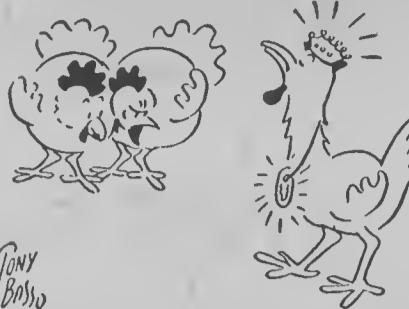
It was incredible, impossible.

"So help me," said Johnny solemnly. "The ditches along the road are running oil. The grainfield's saturated for quarter of a mile around. You must have cracked open another fissure. I'm telling you, boy, you brought your luck right back—"

He broke off, staring at the nurse who had entered the room.

"Beau-you-ti-ful!" Johnny whistled.

Mac turned his head. And this time, even as he heard the nurse's pleased rebuke, he smiled.



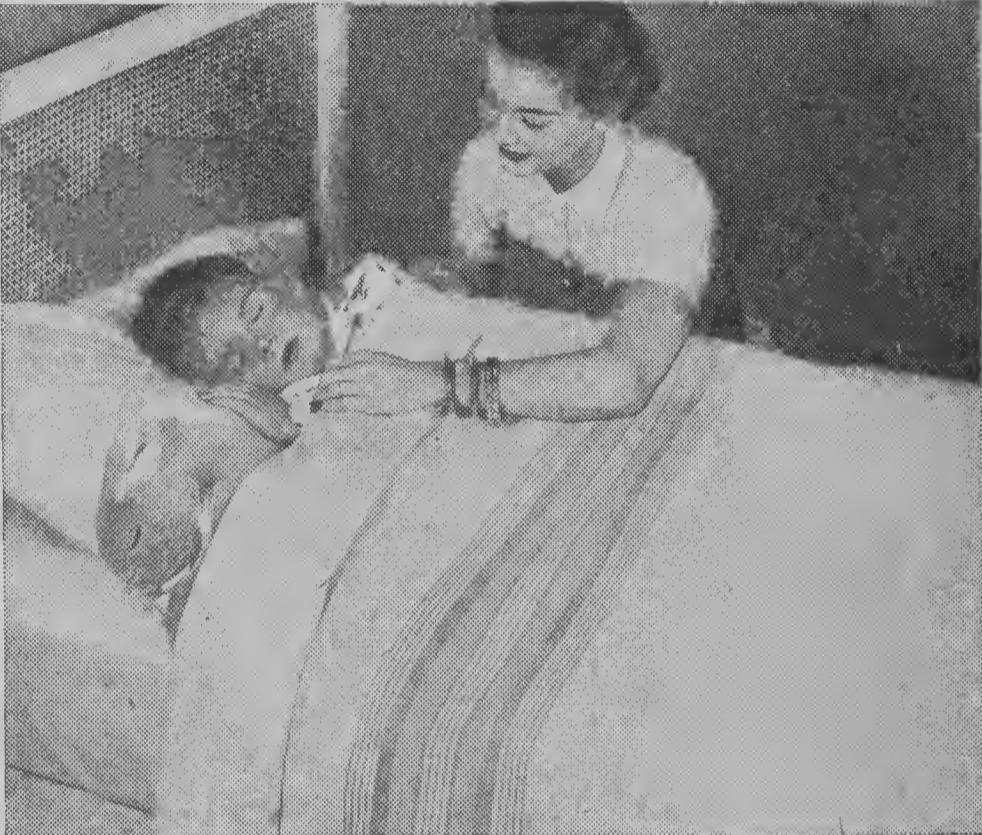
PONY
BROWN

"Lays her very first egg and she gets crowned queen because it turns out to be farmer Brown's millionth egg!"

ness he hadn't known in five years: "Johnny, there's other wells to dig—we'll hit her again. What does it matter if Old 13's finished? Some day we'll bring in a better one—"

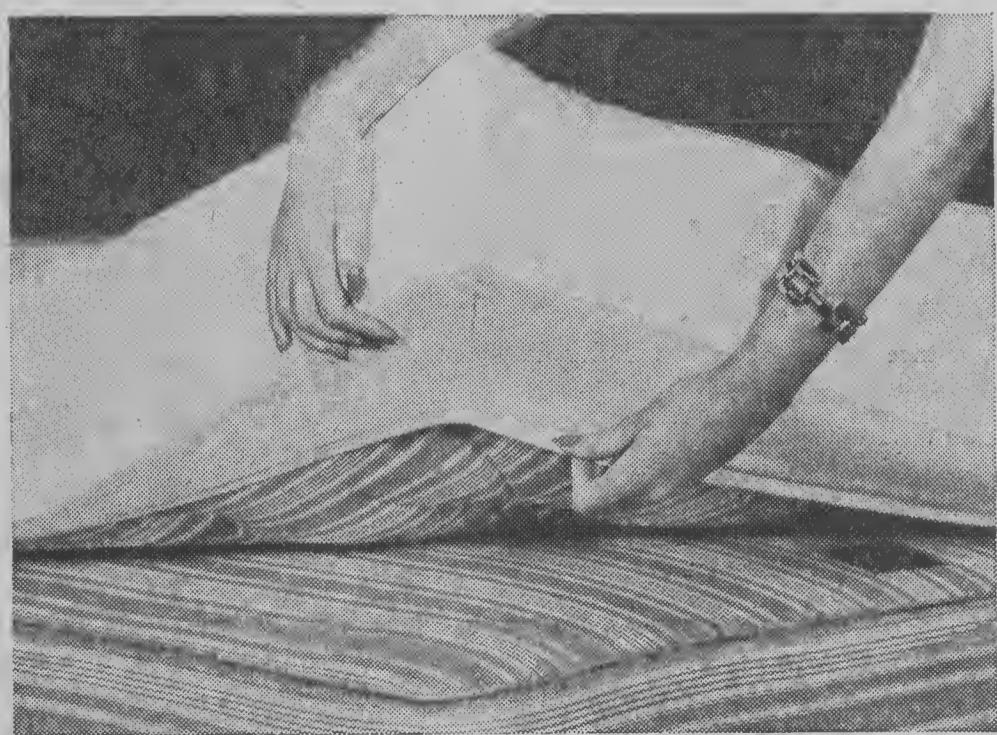
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*There is a secrecy in Nature that is strong
Within the silence of a tree.
The Druids knew it in their dim green shrines,
And worshipped!
It is the power that lifts the wave;
That moves the star—
Immutable as God.
It is the fragrance of the flower
That waits within the sod.*

—CHARLOTTE BOUCHER.

Welcoming New Citizens

WHAT more can members of a women's organization do to welcome new citizens to Canada?

Two years ago the Advisory Board of the Manitoba Women's Institutes considered this matter and set up a committee to study and report. Out of the study made came a recommendation that W.I. members, in official capacity, attend ceremonies, when new Canadians receive their Certificate of Citizenship from the hands of a judge in open court.

At the Manitoba Women's Institutes annual convention held during June of this year, Mrs. W. Babiak of St. Agathe presented the Citizenship Report. Acting on the principle that members themselves should be informed on basic points, letters had been written to judges in the various district courts within the province, asking what the requirements for citizenship are and what procedure is followed in granting it. The answers received indicated that the over-all pattern was the same in each court.

First, the applicant is brought before the judge and under oath is examined as to certain qualifications: (A) That he has resided in Canada for at least five years. (B) His knowledge of either English or French language. (C) Whether or not he is disqualified by reason of being an imbecile, etc. (D) That he is a person of good character. (E) That it is his intention to reside in Canada.

The findings are recorded by the judge on the application, which is then forwarded to the Department of Citizenship, Ottawa. If the application is approved, a Certificate of Citizenship is issued in the name of the applicant, who is then required to appear in an open court and to: (A) Renounce his allegiance to any foreign sovereign or state. (B) To take the oath of allegiance as a Canadian citizen. This last requirement is regarded as being highly important. The judge usually gives a short talk on the privileges and responsibilities of a citizen.

In replying to the query as to where and when the hearings would be held, three of the judges in replying enclosed a complete schedule of the Court sittings for the year. At the time of compiling the report, not all of the districts had been heard from. But at two points at least, Elkhorn and McAuley, representatives of the W.I. attended sittings and had been invited by Judge Buckingham to speak briefly at the close of the ceremony.

During the year, Mrs. Babiak, as convener, had attended four meetings of the Citizen Committee of the Manitoba Council of Women. At those meetings there were in attendance also representatives of the W.A.'s of the United Church, Women's Committee of the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture and Co-operation, Hospital Auxiliary Association, the W.M.S. of the United Church, the Ukrainian Women's Association and the W.C.T.U. During the period of these meetings a study of the position of the Metis in Manitoba under the new federal Indian Act, was undertaken.

Interest in citizenship ceremonies shown by Manitoba women — Kansas stresses a balanced living program

by AMY J. ROE

The convener also attended the impressive and colorful ceremonies at the Legislative Building, Winnipeg, on Citizenship Day, held May 15, 1953. On that occasion people of 40 ethnic groups in Canada, in native costume and carrying the flags of the countries of their origin, marched in double pairs-of-three up the grand staircase. Standing at the top of the stairway, in addition to high-ranking officials was Chief Grey Eyes and his family, representing Canada's first inhabitants, the Indians.

Something of the story of Manitoba's history was related by a leading educationist, Mr. Ewart Morgan. The lieutenant-governor spoke to those who had achieved their status as Canadians in 1952. Premier D. L. Campbell addressed those who had declared their intention to make application for citizenship. Chief Justice E. A. McPherson and Judge W. J. Linda presented scrolls to all new citizens. The ceremonies served to emphasize to the various ethnic groups, and in particular to young people who reach the age of 21 this year, the need for a full understanding of their responsibilities as Canadian citizens; reasons for a just pride in Canada's accomplishments and respect for the freedom enjoyed here.

Programs in Kansas Style

WE got some idea of how things are done; what subjects attract and hold the interest of farm women's organizations in Kansas, thanks to a short, unexpected visit of Mr. and Mrs. Dale Field. They were on a holiday in June, heading for Riding Mountain Park but taking time off to get acquainted with Canadian thought and ways of doing things. Dale Field is agricultural editor of the Topeka Daily Capital, a newspaper, one of several Capper Pub-

lications, among which is numbered the monthly magazine Capper's Farmer. Mrs. Field, a former high school teacher of physical training is keenly interested in topics of current interest and often fills in for her husband by "covering" women's meetings while he is engaged in reporting on farm men's gatherings.

In February each year about 5,000 farm men, women and young people attend Farm Home (or Family) Week in the state capital, Topeka—a city with some 420,000 population. The state, sometimes referred to as "bleeding Kansas," because of the many tragic border incidents over the freeing of Negro slaves, is this year celebrating its 100th birthday.

The Extension Service of Kansas College of Agriculture employs many county agents and home demonstrators, who under its direction serve any organized farm group. These include the well-known Grange, Farmers' Union and the Farm Bureau, as well as smaller ones, each in most cases having its women's group. While the men are attending the usual sessions on beef, crops, bees, dairy, etc., the women in attendance are busy with features which are of special interest to them.

On the lighter side is the annual cherry pie-making contest. Farm women bring their own equipment and the college supplies the cherries and laboratory space for the contest. The winner from the state goes on to the national contest, often held in Chicago and competes with the best cherry pie-makers of other states.

Judging from the experience in Shawnee County (the seat of the capital) farm women's interests are wide and varied. They cover such matters as support of rural hospitals, concern over the great shortage of trained nurses and the care of the aged. Farm women assist in enlisting nurse-trainees and in securing a quota of candidates for training as practical nurses. They assist 4-H Clubs by helping with youth leadership courses with special attention to recreation and how to give parties.

On the practical side women have shown interest in refinishing of old furniture. Samples of different woods treated in various ways; stain, varnish, wax and paint, etc., are available and to bring points vividly to the attention of class members. Of recent months "tea group" meetings have been devoted to the study of antiques. Tailoring classes are held at which women are taught by competent teachers to make anything from a housedress or coat to slipcovers, drapes or curtains. How to make the farm home more attractive by modernization of a kitchen or to build a home according to best modern planning is aided by advice from the College of Agriculture. Mrs. Field reported that most of the new houses built are of a spread out type or ranch style and most without basements.

A "Balanced Farming" or "Balanced Living" program has been stressed with all groups, for the past four or five years. Smith County, under the direction of the Extension Service, with sponsorship from Capper Publications and the active participation of a number of commercial companies—the latter contributing actual materials—carried out a dramatic program on a 24-hour project on a selected "hub farm" near Lebanon. The project started at 11:00 p.m. on the evening previous to Club Day. The farm buildings were relocated, barn and outbuildings remodelled, a new house built, a dam and terraces built. A company specializing in prefabricated houses put up the house and plumbing was installed by another company. The work in progress or completed served for demonstration and teaching purposes.

Gas is now the cheapest fuel in the state. Kansas is in one of the larger gas fields and oil is now considered to be too expensive. Propane gas is almost exclusively used in farm homes.



Sunny August days invite quiet walks through the woods.

A Birthday Special

All aboard a surprise train for a party journey

by LORRIE McLAUGHLIN

LITTLE boys and girls are fascinated by trains, even in this jet-propelled age. For our seven-year-old's last party, we blew the whistle and cleared the mainline for a streamliner special.

For invitations, we cut engines from black construction paper, using white reinforcements for headlights. On the back, with white marking pencil, giving the date of the event, we wrote:

*All aboard for a trainload of fun,
Board the birthday special. Toot-toooo.
We're loading up at half past one,
Here's the price of your ticket — be
seeing you.*

We slipped some funny-money into the invitation envelope so that the youngsters could "buy" their train tickets, come party time.

On the day of the party, we posted a sign on our front door—an arrow pointing to the "Ticket Office." My husband, suitably solemn and wearing a green eyeshade—the trademark of ticket sellers as far as the small fry are concerned—was on hand to dole out pink tickets in exchange for the "money." Another sign pointed "This Way To Trains." Our seven-year-old

was on hand with a ticket punch and paper conductor's hat to inspect and cancel tickets.

We adapted old favorite games to fit the mood of the party. Our "Musical Train Ride" had its origin in musical chairs. We lined the chairs up one behind the other, having one less chair than child. The children circled around them, one hand on the waist of the child ahead, the other arm working piston-like while they chugged noisily along. When I blew the whistle, the engine stopped and the passengers scrambled for seats.

A quiet game is best after a noise-maker, so I supplied the youngsters with large sheets of drawing paper and crayons, with instructions to draw a train and passengers. We had an art show, with the ticket seller acting as judge. Since all the "paintings" were so obviously superior, he had to award a prize to each competitor—gaily colored balloons.

We called our next game trainride. For this I divided the children into two teams, naming one child on each team "Conductor." The conductor stood at one end of the room, beside a low stool, while the passengers lined up in two orderly lines at the other

end. The first passenger in each line was given an old purse, several parcels and an umbrella and told that he must hurry across the room, open the purse, remove the "ticket," hand it to the conductor and hurry back and give his parcels to the next on his train and take his place at the end of the line. Any parcels dropped must be picked up. The line of passengers boarding the train first, were judged the winners.

When this game was finished, the "steward" came in, announcing "First call for Dinner." The passengers filed into the dining room.

I had the table set, using a paper cloth with pencil drawn track circling the table. On the track in front of each guest was the party favor—a plastic engine.

A luncheon "menu" was handed around and the steward waited solemnly while the passengers gave their orders. The lunches were brought in on plastic trays and if any of the passengers complained that they didn't get what they ordered we explained it away by saying that this was a surprise train—even where the menu was concerned.

The menu we used was simple but substantial, consisting of assorted sandwiches, some of them cut in fancy shapes, chocolate milk, cookies and, of course, birthday cake and ice cream. I iced the cake with white icing, making chocolate icing tracks and gum drop passengers, hopefully waiting for the train.

When it was time for the guests to go home, my husband called out "Home! Next stop. All out." The young guests gathered up their belongings and detrained from the birthday special.

Spicy Touches

On warm gingerbread or pumpkin pie serve sweetened whipped cream to which has been added chopped, candied ginger.

On apple pie or baked apple serve sweetened whipped cream to which has been added crushed red cinnamon candies.

Sprinkle custards with nutmeg just before baking.

Sprinkle bread pudding, made with eggs and milk, with nutmeg lightly before baking.

A delicious topping for any pudding is made by adding nutmeg, cinnamon or mace to sweetened whipped cream.

A dash of nutmeg in the saucepan in which is cooked dried prunes, apricots or peaches gives a new flavor.

To the filling of an apple pie add a dash of mace. Mace also gives stewed cherries a special spicy flavor.

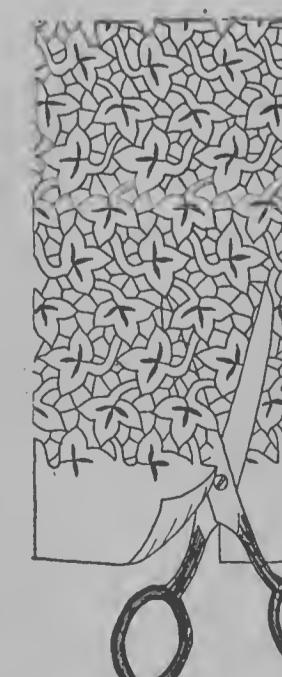
On baked desserts serve hot spiced cream sauce. Mix and simmer 1½ c. light cream, 4 tsp. sugar, ¼ tsp. each vanilla, cinnamon and nutmeg and ¼ tsp. cloves.

tape of matching shade. The binding should be about the same weight as the organdy. Keep the stitching easy, so that there will be no "pucker." The finished pieces must lie flat. Press well and the collar and cuffs are ready to be applied to your dress. Your satisfaction with the finished product will be that you have in a short time added a novel and attractive costume touch.

It is especially important to baste these collar and cuffs onto the dress rather than pin or tack them. The material is stiff and as it is cut on the straight rather than on the bias it does not conform as easily to the shape of the dress at neck and sleeves.

A strip of embroidered organdy, finished to match a collar may be used for trimming the turnover on pockets. It may also be applied as an edging on applied collar and cuffs. Try black or navy embroidered organdy on a summer white or pastel dress as well as the usual white or pastel on a color.

Use this idea, too, for a yoke on a child's dress or the yoke of lace on your own lingerie. Mark the stitching line on the yoke edge, then cut along the edge of the motifs that border this line. Stitch the yoke flat onto the dress or lingerie. The neck edge may be finished with a circle of motifs, it may be bound or a collar added.

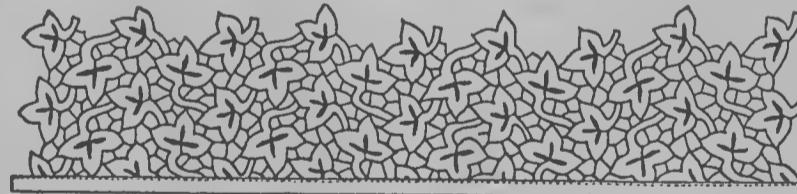
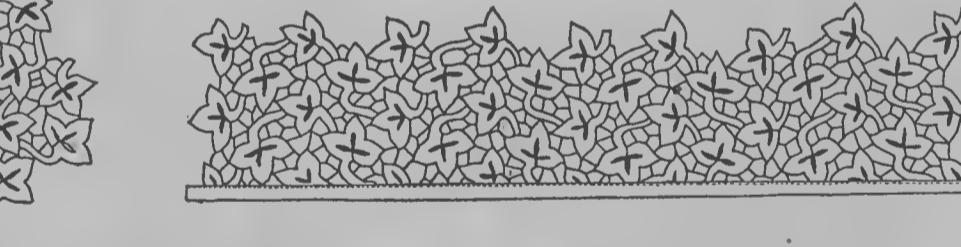


With sharp shears cut along a marked row of design, leaving a stitched edge joining each motif.

Collar and Cuff Set

Dainty and feminine in appearance, inexpensive and practical to freshen up a dress or as a trim

by LILLIAN VIGRASS



AN embroidered collar with cuffs to match will give new life to last year's basic dress. Add this embroidered organdy set and you will be proud to wear the dress again this year. They are dainty enough to wear for special occasions, yet sturdy enough to wear often. They take little time to make and are inexpensive.

The collar and cuffs illustrated here are of pale yellow organdy made to wear on a navy blue basic dress. Material requirements were only ½-yard of embroidered organdy which sells at approximately five dollars a yard. The set cost 65 cents in all.

This is a straight collar cut to fit over the original dress collar. The cuffs, too, are made on the straight of the fabric. If the collar and cuffs are to be shaped as for a round collar, Peter Pan or collar with lapels more material must be allowed. It may be necessary in deciding the actual requirements to fit a paper pattern on another piece of material. Order this amount only.

The object in cutting the collar and cuffs is to leave a solid row of stitching on all the outer edges, thus leaving a row of design along the edge. This is the only finish required.

Measure the original collar and cuffs and cut a paper pattern. Do not allow for seams. In the set illustrated each cuff is 12 inches by 2½ inches. The collar is 17 inches by 3 inches. They were cut from a strip of material 39 inches wide and ½-yard deep. The collar was cut from one-half the material, the two cuffs face each other at the other end.

Decide on the line of motifs that will edge collar. Mark the row of flowers, leaves or whorls, with a pin or chalk mark in each section. This reduces the chance of cutting away part of the design. Once cut, the only method of correcting the error is to recut the entire edge.

Using sharp scissors cut away the excess material on the outer edge. Repeat for each cuff. Remember that there must be a stitched edge around and joining each of the motifs.

Cutting the sides is done in exactly the same manner. Mark each motif in the row that forms the sides of the collar and cuffs. Cut again so that there is a row of stitching along the outer edge.

Draw a straight line along the remaining inner cuff and neck edges. Cut along the line and bind with bias



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WAY UP in Alaska, within the Arctic Circle, one 70-year-old gardener has found how to get his full quota of home-grown vegetable vitamins. He works gardening wonders by "trapping" the brief summer sun with reflecting aluminum foil barriers, set up behind his vegetables.

This Arctic application takes a leaf out of the book of modern builders and others who make use of aluminum's remarkable reflecting and insulating properties. Demand for Canadian aluminum in foil, sheet, rod, tube and other forms today totals one billion pounds a year. When Alcan completes its present expansion programs, supply will be further increased. Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd. (Alcan).

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You can earn this amount and more, besides getting your own dresses FREE. That's the opportunity that is open to you in spare time showing the lovely Fashion Frocks which have won such great acclaim in the U.S. Just let your friends and neighbors see the line, take their orders and send to us, receiving generous commissions in advance. No canvassing or experience necessary. We deliver and collect. Get details and Style Portfolio. Rush name, address & dress size. North American Fashion Frocks, Ltd. 2163 Parthenais, Dept. M-29 Montreal, P.Q.

Pow-Wow! How?

Heap big fun when braves gather for a party

by MOLLY McFADDEN



Costumed guests get advanced practice.

AN Indian party for children can be fun, without much work or expense. They love to dress up and act the character they represent. And they can learn a lesson on pioneering at the same time. At this season it may be held out of doors. If you are fortunate in having a basement playroom, the party may be held there during the colder months. You may expect plenty of noise while the party is on.

Let your children help with making the invitations, which will be sent to their friends, by cutting out double tents of white paper. Fold and print "A Pow Wow" on the outside with red crayon. The background may be filled in with yellow strokes or shading. Scatter green, orange and red stick Indian figures, horses, and arrows here and there. A sun or a moon may be added.

On the inside print something like this:

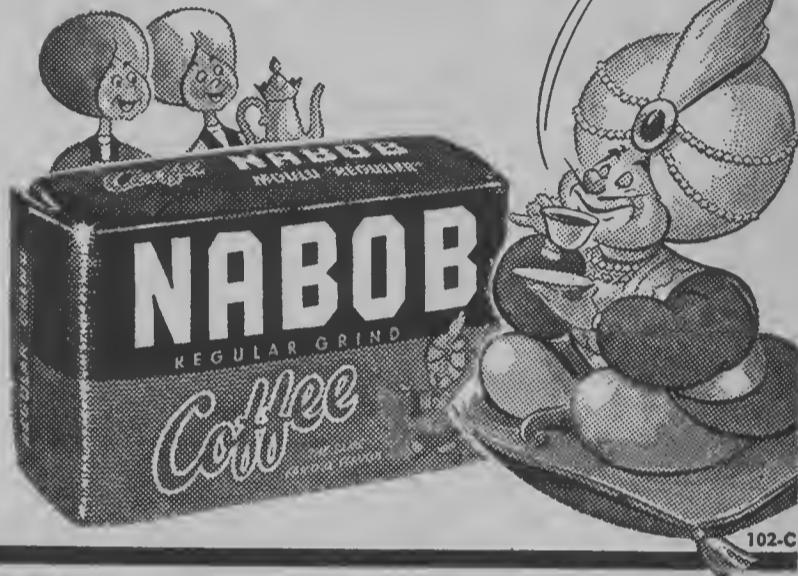
ALL
MIGHTY BRAVES!
come to
SOMERFIELD'S WIGWAM
In the Moon of --
Saturday (date)
3 to 6
HOW!
No need um bows and arrows
THIS PEACE
CONFERENCE

If this is to be a boys' party, have your small sons try on their old Indian suits beforehand, to see if they still fit and are complete. As hosts they will help set the tone of the party by being in full costume. Fortunately the costumes are simple to make. Time will go fast while mother makes feather head bands and sleigh-bell necklets for each little guest. Father can help by providing decorative touches such as toy log cabins or paper wigwams. He may get the movie projector in good working order so as to be able to show cowboy or Indian pictures.

If the party is held indoors, old pillows and blankets make good seats for the Indian Conference seated in a circle on the floor at refreshment time. Have a few games prepared in advance. One could be easily arranged by taking a large piece of

(Please turn to page 51)

NABOB HAS THE FLAVOR MOST PEOPLE IN THE WEST ENJOY



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CANADA LIMITED

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if there is one in or near your town. You receive prompt, courteous attention, whether you place your order in person or by telephone.



"Say, Joan, that's *real* milk!"

"Quite a difference between that and the other powdered milk I used to use."

"Sure is! This milk is so rich and creamy."

"That's because Klim is pasteurized *whole* milk in powder form. You can tell at a sip that it's not powdered skim milk."

"No wonder it tastes so good then—it's got the *cream* in it."

"And I find it's wonderful for cooking. Those tins store easily, too, and Borden's Klim stays fresh after opening—no need to keep it in the 'frig.'

"Does a tin go very far?"

"Oh yes, a pound makes over three quarts of nourishing fresh

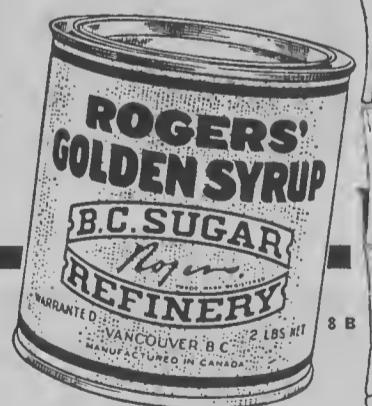
milk. And the 2½ or 5 pound tins are an even better buy. So easy to prepare, too—just add Klim to water and beat—presto, there's your grand milk."

"That's great, Joan. Klim sure settles your daily milk supply worries."

Trade Marks Reg'd.



Dandy Candy! SEA FOAM



Boil sugar, water and ROGERS' GOLDEN SYRUP until little of mixture forms "soft ball" when tested in cold water (234-240°F). Cool slightly and pour gradually over stiffly beaten egg whites, beating until mixture is smooth, heavy and of dull appearance. Add flavoring and drop by teaspoonfuls onto greased paper to harden.

*For Free Recipe Book, Write—
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Generally Speaking . . .

no matter how big or how wealthy an advertiser, he cannot afford to advertise a poor quality product. The advertiser's name or his brand on a product is your assurance that satisfaction is guaranteed.

The Versatile Tomato

Colorful and delicious, it is a welcome addition to fall meals



Fried tomatoes add flavor and color to this hearty lunch.

THERE are few fruits or vegetables as versatile as the tomato.

It can be served at any meal in a variety of ways. It adds color and flavor to fall meals and it is one of our best sources of Vitamin C.

For breakfast serve tomato juice or try fresh tomatoes fried with bacon, eggs or French toast. For lunch or dinner serve them raw in one of the many tomato salads, sliced as a vegetable or with sugar for dessert. There are tomato sandwiches, too. Tomatoes may be stuffed and baked or fried, if you like.

Tomatoes play a part in many casserole meals whether they are the main ingredient or used to accent the flavor of other vegetables and meats.

Tomato Mold

3½ c. tomato juice	2 T. lemon juice
1 bay leaf	2 c. shredded cabbage
1 stalk chopped celery	¼ c. chopped green pepper
¼ c. sliced onion	1 c. flaked salmon or tuna
1 tsp. salt	2 hard cooked eggs
½ tsp. pepper	
2 T. gelatin	
¼ c. cold water	

Combine tomato juice, bay leaf, celery, onion, salt and pepper. Simmer 5 minutes. Strain. Soften gelatin in cold water, add lemon juice and gelatin to tomato juice. Pour ⅓ of mixture in loaf pan (9 by 5 inches). Chill until set. Combine cabbage, pepper, fish and sliced eggs. Arrange on top of gelatin layer. Pour half of remaining mixture over and chill until set. Add remaining juice, chill again. Garnish with water cress and lemon wedges.

Cheese-Tomato Aspic

2 c. tomatoes or juice	2 T. cold water
1 tsp. salt	1½ c. cottage cheese
Pepper	2 T. minced green pepper
1 bay leaf	½ c. diced celery
3 whole cloves	1 c. shredded cabbage
3 T. minced onion	1 tsp. salt
1 pkg. lemon gelatin	½ c. salad dressing
1 T. vinegar	

Combine tomatoes, salt, pepper, bay leaf, cloves and minced onion. Cook gently 20 minutes then force through sieve. Measure and add hot water to make 1½ c. Dissolve lemon gelatin into hot tomato mixture. Add vinegar. Measure out ½ c. tomato mixture, add cold water and pour into mold. Chill until firm. Chill remaining tomato until slightly thickened. Combine remaining ingredients fold into gelatin mixture and pour into mold over firm gelatin layer. Chill until firm. Unmold on crisp lettuce.

Tomatoes Hodge-Podge

6 medium tomatoes	1 tsp. minced onion
2 c. cooked potatoes	1 T. vinegar
2 c. cooked carrots	1 tsp. salt
½ c. cooked string beans	Dash pepper
	½ c. salad dressing

Wash tomatoes. Cut almost through into six sections. Combine diced potatoes, carrots and string beans with remaining ingredients. Sprinkle tomatoes with salt. Stuff tomato with vegetable mixture. Place on lettuce leaves and garnish with radishes and stuffed olives.

Suggestions for fillings—cottage cheese or chopped egg combined with pickle, green pepper or celery and salad dressing.

Stuffed Tomatoes

6 medium tomatoes	½ tsp. salt
1½ c. spinach	1 T. vinegar
1 T. chives	6 T. sour cream
	Dash pepper

Cut 6 deep slices in the sides of each tomato, but do not cut all the way through. Spread slices apart fan fashion. Chill in refrigerator. Shred washed and drained spinach; add chopped chives. Blend salt, pepper, vinegar and sour cream. Add to spinach and chives. Fill areas between fanned tomato slices with spinach mixture. Serve on lettuce leaves.

Other stuffings would be slices of cucumber that have been left in seasoned sour cream for half an hour before serving or slices of devilled egg.

Tomato Cups

1 6-ounce can salmon or tuna	½ c. sliced radish
1 c. chopped celery	⅓ c. salad dressing
1 T. lemon juice	1 T. onion
6 tomatoes	

Combine fish, celery, onion and radish. Combine dressing and lemon juice. Stir into fish mixture. Cut tomatoes in halves, scoop out centers with small spoon. Heap on fish mixture and top with dressing.

Also try 2 c. drained baked beans, ¼ c. salad dressing and 2 strips chopped fried bacon or potato salad.

Tomato Cartwheels

Remove thin slices from ends of tomatoes that have been peeled by dipping in hot water, then cold, and sliding off skin. Hollow out tomatoes with small spoon being careful to keep center rib intact. Fill hollows with a tangy cheese spread. Chill. Cut in thick slices and place on crisp greens.

Baked Tomatoes

Make a filling of creamed leftover meat or chicken using undiluted condensed soup in place of heavy cream sauce (mushroom is very good), or make half a recipe of puffy omelet and pour into tomato cups. Bake in oven until puffed up and brown. Serve immediately.

Hurry-Up Cookies

To make in the morning and enjoy throughout the day

WARM summer days take the homemaker out of her kitchen into the garden, berry patch or perhaps even the shade of a large tree. It is more important now than ever to get the baking done early in the morning.

Cookies that take no rolling and cutting save a good deal of precious time. Cookie bars can be baked all at once and the heat can be turned off again in short order. If the family demands a crisp cookie, however, try the Mocha Jumbles. Cut them large—they are quite thick and very good. The applesauce cake is a quick cake that takes no icing and stays moist for almost a week. Cook them all in the cool of the morning while the stove is still hot from breakfast. Then the dishes can be washed with the breakfast dishes and the baking is done for the day.

Mocha Jumbles

4 T. butter	2 squares chocolate
1 c. sugar	
1 egg, beaten	2 tsp. baking powder
2 T. strong, cold coffee	½ tsp. cinnamon
1¾ c. sifted flour	1 tsp. salt

Cream butter until consistency of mayonnaise. Add sugar slowly while continuing to cream. Add beaten egg and coffee. Add melted chocolate. Mix well. Mix, sift and add remaining ingredients. Roll out ½-inch thick on lightly floured board. Cut with doughnut cutter. Sprinkle with granulated sugar. Bake on greased cookie sheet in moderate oven (350° F.) 10 to 12 minutes. Makes 2 dozen.

Applesauce Walnut Cake

½ c. shortening	2 egg yolks
⅔ c. sugar	1 c. chopped walnuts
2 tsp. soda	
1¼ tsp. salt	1 c. raisins
1 tsp. cinnamon	2 c. sifted flour
½ tsp. nutmeg	1¼ c. sweetened applesauce
½ c. molasses	

Heat oven to 350° F. Cream sugar, shortening, salt, soda and spices, then add molasses and egg yolks, walnuts and raisins. Mix well, then add flour alternately with applesauce and beat ½ minute (75 strokes). Bake 1¼ hours or until done, in a well-greased, lightly floured pan—9½ by 5½ by 2¾ inches. Dust top with icing sugar.

Soft Molasses Cookies

7 c. flour	1 c. shortening
4 tsp. soda	1½ c. sugar
1 T. salt	2 c. molasses
1 T. ginger	2 T. vinegar
1 T. cinnamon	2 eggs
1½ tsp. cloves	¾ c. milk

Sift flour, soda, salt and spices. Melt

shortening in saucepan large enough for mixing cookies, then stir in sugar, molasses, vinegar and beaten eggs. Add flour mixture alternately with milk. Chill 30 minutes (Important). Drop dough onto lightly greased cookie sheets, top each cookie with raisin. Bake 15 minutes in 400° F. oven.

Caramel Brownies

1 c. sifted flour	½ c. plus 2 T. shortening
2 tsp. baking powder	2 c. brown sugar
1 tsp. salt	2 eggs
1 c. chopped nuts	2 tsp. vanilla

Sift together flour, salt and baking powder. Add chopped nuts. Beat eggs well. Melt shortening; add sugar, beaten eggs and vanilla. Add dry ingredients and blend well. Spread thinly in well-greased, floured 9 by 13 inch pan. Bake at 350° F. for 40 minutes. Cool and cut into bars.

Ginger Squares

½ c. shortening	¼ c. thick sour cream
¼ c. sugar	
½ tsp. ginger	1¾ c. sifted cake flour or
½ tsp. cinnamon	1½ c. all-purpose flour
1 egg yolk	
¼ tsp. salt	1 tsp. soda
½ c. molasses	

Cream shortening, sugar and spices. Beat egg yolk slightly. Combine with molasses and sour cream. Sift together flour, soda and salt. Add sifted ingredients and sour cream mixture alternately to shortening mixture. Spread in greased 9 by 9 inch baking pan. Bake at 350° F. for 35 to 40 minutes. Cool in pan. Frost with sour cream icing.

Sour Cream Frosting

½ c. sour cream	½ tsp. vanilla
¾ c. sugar	¼ c. walnut halves
2 T. water	

Blend in saucepan sour cream and sugar. Add water and boil to soft-ball stage, stirring constantly. Remove from heat and cool slightly. Add vanilla and 1½ T. thick sour cream. Beat for 5 minutes until creamy. Spread quickly and evenly over cake. Top with walnuts.

Orange Bars

3 T. butter	¼ c. orange juice
1 c. sugar	2 c. sifted flour
2 eggs	½ tsp. cinnamon
1 c. cooked prunes	¼ tsp. cloves
¾ c. prune juice	1 tsp. soda
1 T. grated orange rind	1½ c. sifted icing sugar

Cream butter, cream in sugar slowly. Beat in eggs, one at a time. Seed and chop prunes then measure. Add to egg mixture. Sift together flour, soda and spices. Add alternately to creamed mixture with prune juice. Beat well. Pour into 10 by 15 inch jellyroll pan. Bake at 350° F. (moderate) oven for 30 minutes. Mix orange juice and rind with icing sugar. Frost cake. Cut into bars.



Mocha Jumbles make afternoon refreshments a special occasion.

Serve your garden-fresh vegetables in nutritious

Vegetable-Macedoine Salad

with the one and only

MIRACLE WHIP

Vegetable Macedoine Salad

Arrange leaf lettuce in three nests on individual salad plates, with cucumber slices, radish slices and tomato wedges in the nests. Place carrot sticks in between nests; place hard-boiled egg halves in center. Serve with Miracle Whip Salad Dressing.

Save the 16-oz. and 32-oz. jars for canning

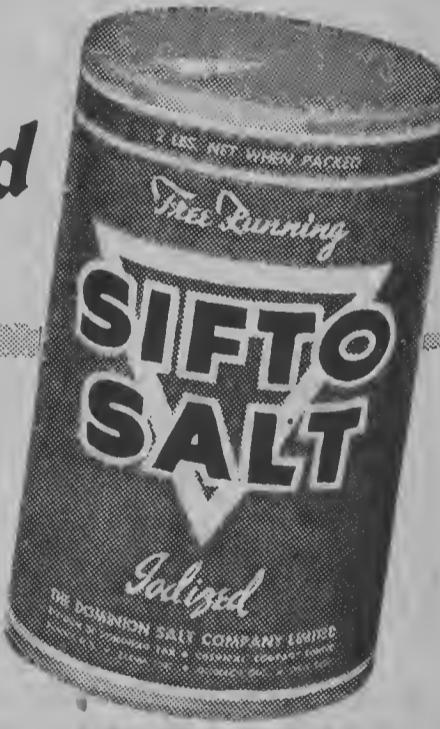
Serve salads often—they're nourishing, economical, and good. The dressing is important, so be sure it's Miracle Whip, the famous dressing that combines old-fashioned boiled dressing and smooth mayonnaise. Make all your salads twice as good with matchless Miracle Whip!

Millions prefer Miracle Whip—MADE BY KRAFT

Flavours
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between the brand you put on your livestock and the brand an advertiser puts on his product. A livestock brand signifies ownership only. A product brand signifies not only ownership but quality as well. The reputation of the manufacturer will suffer if his branded product fails to give the consumer satisfaction. As a general rule you can buy a branded product with confidence.

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Give Baby's Own Tablets. Sweet, simple little tablets. Used for over 50 years to quickly help relieve minor digestive upsets, gas, constipation and fretfulness resulting from irregularity at teething time. No "sleepy" stuff—no dulling effect. Get a package today at your druggist.



BABY'S OWN
TABLETS

Back To School

No. 3534—A blouse and jumper that is just right for the beginner. Button-down-the-back jumper has a square neckline, is sleeveless, 96-inch flare skirt has two inside pockets with flaps piped to match the skirt bands. Blouse has Peter Pan collar and button tab at center front, puff sleeves with cuffs. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2 yards 35-inch with nap for jumper, blouse 1 yard 35-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 4164—Girl's weskit, slacks, shorts and pedal pushers are included in this pattern. Slacks have tapered legs with cuffs, one front pleat and side pockets. Pedal pushers and shorts are cuffed, too. Weskit is double breasted, sleeveless and has a V neckline. Sizes 7, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 1½ yards 54-inch for slacks, ¾-yard 54-inch for weskit, 1½ yards 35-inch with nap. Price 35 cents.

No. 4388—A dress for now and later features piped white Peter Pan collar and cuffs and bright belt. Bodice buttons down back, sleeves are short and the circular skirt has large patch pockets. Sizes 7, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 2½ yards 39-inch, ¼-yard contrast. Price 35 cents.



No. 3986—This topper, easy to make and fun to wear, features dolman sleeves with cuffs, a collar in one with the front and patch pockets. Size 7, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 2½ yards 39-inch, 1½ yards 54-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 4387—A dress to make in one or combination fabrics with almost no sleeves or set-in short sleeves, a tiny collar or tie neckline. Skirt is gathered to bodice and has large patch pockets. Sizes 7, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 2½ yards 39-inch plaid, ¾-yard 39-inch plain. Price 35 cents.

No. 4386—A simple-to-make jumper and blouse for the school girl. Jumper has 107-inch flare skirt with big patch pockets, bodice has high neck, slanting armhole and button back. Blouse has high turtle neck, dolman sleeves and button back. Sizes 7, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 2½ yards 39-inch or 1½ yards 54-inch with or without nap; blouse 1½ yards 39-inch. Price 35 cents.

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Continued from page 47

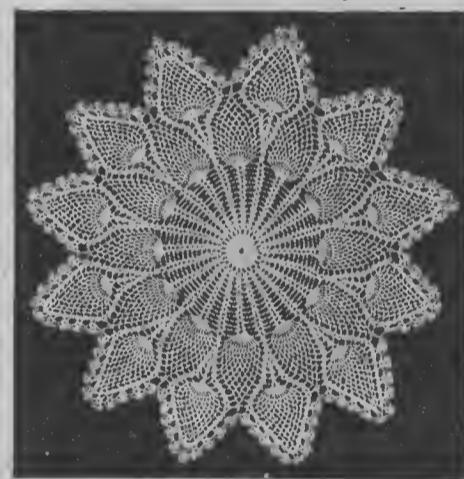
paper and drawing in crayon on it the figure of a big Indian chief, sitting on a horse—to make a pin-the-tail-on-pony game. Extra tails can be provided if desired. The children will, of course, be blindfolded while pinning a tail on. The one getting his closest to the proper spot wins the prize, which could be a bow-and-arrow set. If the party is out of doors there might well be races, jumping or an archery contest—taking care that the target is mounted so that no damage is done to surroundings and that the little guests keep at safe range, behind the contestant.

Finally the day of the party will arrive and there will be great excitement in the air, much secrecy and many weird sounds and words. Everything will be in readiness. The main item may be hot dogs, or beans and brown bread. But there should be a cake for the special centerpiece. It will be decorated with red peppermint stick tents and life savers for moons. Colored paper cups filled with jellybeans may have a tin Indian in each as a souvenir. There will be milk, chocolate and ice cream in the refrigerator.

While the well-fed warriors rest after their hearty meal, they could have a quieter word game, a speech or a story from a Big Chief or have a mock trial of one who has been charged as "breaking the peace."

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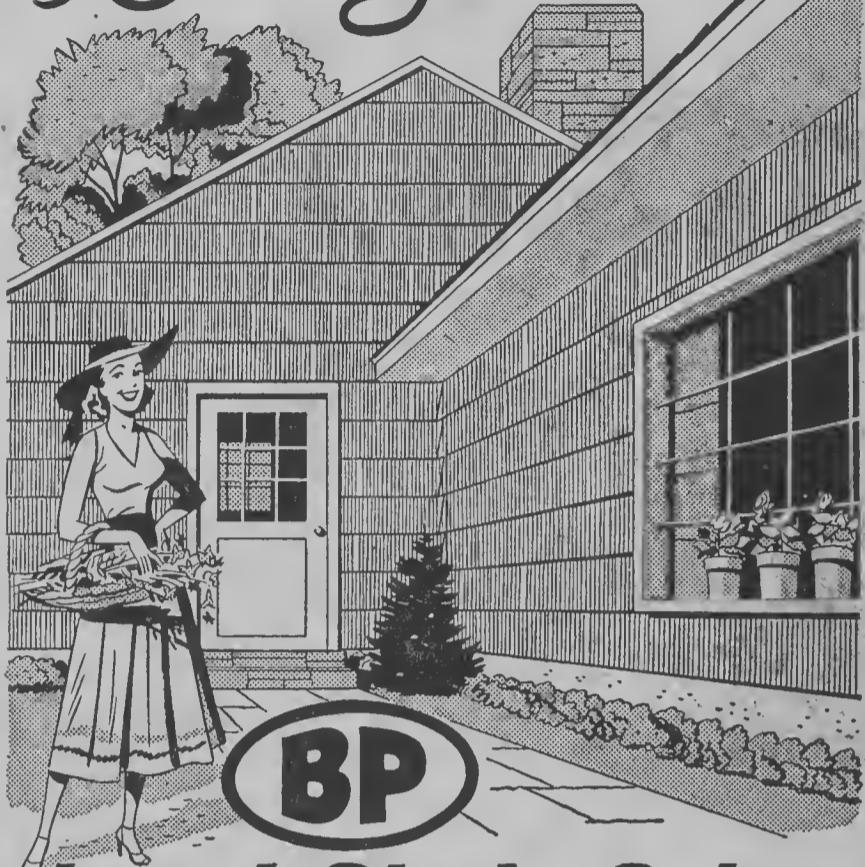
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Be Careful With 2,4-D

by PERCY H. WRIGHT

THE use of 2,4-D in the garden area will have to be watched carefully, however resistant the plants that are to be sprayed. The fumes of the chemical—of the ester form in particular—may easily spread to nearby plantings of material that is by no means resistant, such as Manitoba maples and tomato plants. If a wind is blowing, it should not be in the direction of any susceptible plants. Since the householder will probably make use of 2,4-D in the lawn area, anyway, to control dandelions, he will have to learn to be careful about the direction of the wind, even if he makes no use of the chemical in the garden or orchard.

Raspberry plants are quite resistant to the effects of 2,4-D; and of all orchard plants they are the ones that we are most likely to spray. Asparagus is comparatively resistant also, which is a lucky break, for dandelions always get established in the crowns of asparagus, where they are all but impossible to remove by hand. Of course, one will direct the spray to the leaves of the weeds, and not spray the asparagus plants themselves, except the base of the stalks. Rhubarb is another plant that is comparatively resistant to the hormone, and strawberries are supposed to be somewhat resistant. However, in the case of the strawberry plant, the amount of resistance seems to be a matter of variety, and one will have to know his variety and its tolerance before he undertakes to spray.

This means that the first sprayings should be experimental. No spray should be applied when the strawberry plant is in bloom, or in fruit, which restriction limits greatly the value of 2,4-D to the strawberry grower, and makes its use for the everbearers almost nil. I have not hurt my strawberry plants with 2,4-D, but some of my neighbors report killing them out entirely; so it is best to assume that the margin of difference between the tolerance of weeds and the tolerance of strawberry plants is narrow at best. The sawdust mulch for the strawberry patch is a better idea than 2,4-D. In fact, what the sawdust mulch can do for the strawberry grower is one of the finest "secrets" of successful strawberry growing that has been revealed in years.

Chemical Prevents Food Spoilage

Food wastage by spoilage costs millions each year, but this chemical will cut down the loss

MUCH food is wasted every year because it has been spoiled by the development of molds. This damage is particularly harmful to the dairy industry, and to cheese in particular.

It is estimated that several million pounds of cheese each year will be saved for human food as a result of the discovery of a new chemical which is a fatty acid and can be used by the body like a food. Its name is sorbic acid and representatives of commercial companies and of the Southern California School of Medicine recently

announced its discovery and good qualities before the Institute of Food Technologists.

It will first be used to protect packaged cheese from mold and for this purpose will be incorporated in the wrapper. It may soon be used also for meats and pickles.

Sorbic acid is a colorless product and in the amount necessary is tasteless and odorless. It is said to have no effect on the physical character of cheese and has been endorsed for this product by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. It has been tested at Duke University, where it was found especially effective in stopping mold on meat.

Beef Cattle Price Review

IN a speech made by the federal minister of agriculture, Mr. Gardiner, in July, he dealt with the course of beef prices in Canada during the last 30 years. From 1921 to 1929, Canada sold an average of 51,000 head of cattle (alive or as beef) to Britain, and 191,000 head to the United States. During this period the average price at Toronto for good steers was \$8.50 per hundred. During the first five years of the '30's—the depression decade—only 39,000 head of cattle were sold annually to Britain, and 4,500 to the U.S. During this period the average price for good steers at Toronto was \$5.89 per hundred. During the 1935-39 period, we sold 17,000 head of cattle annually to Britain and 143,000 head to the United States. The average price for the period was \$6.43 per hundred.

During the 1942-47 period, which included most of the war and the early postwar years, the U.S. market was closed by a Canadian embargo to the U.S. market. During this period, as high as 350,000 head of beef cattle per year were sold to Britain, and during this period the price for good steers at Toronto varied from \$11.48 to \$14.28 per hundred pounds. In 1948 the U.S. market was reopened, and during the 1948-52 period, little or no beef was sold to Britain, but as many as 500,000 head in a single year went to the United States, averaging more than 450,000 head per year during the 1949-51 period. During this period, said Mr. Gardiner, the price for good steers at Toronto rose from \$18.25 per hundred in 1948 to \$32.60 in 1951.

The minister said that Canadian beef producers could still sell Britain all the beef they produce, if they would be satisfied with the price received. Last year when the foot-and-mouth embargo closed the United States markets to Canadian beef, Canada sold 140,000 head of cattle in the form of beef to Britain, but had this been a normal commercial transaction the price received would have netted the producer only \$13 per hundred pounds. As it was, producers received \$25 per hundred for good steers, basis Toronto, and the government paid the difference. Cattle now (July 7) are selling for 20 cents per pound for good steers at Winnipeg, and finished carcasses of beef are selling for around 44 cents per pound at Montreal. The fact was that Britain was able to buy beef elsewhere for less than Canadian producers are able to obtain on Canadian or United States markets.



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Are Pig Breeders Missing A Bet?

Continued from page 9

litter size—one pig less at weaning. On the other hand, the Landrace-Chester x Minnesota No. 1 cross has been quite disappointing, with low vitality and definite inferiority in eye-of-lean.

THESE experiences in the United States and Canada indicate that swine-breeding research is a lengthy process and that many years of work must go into each new strain. But they have also demonstrated that carcass quality and rate of growth can be substantially improved by top-crossing with good inbred lines.

Unfortunately, no satisfactory way has yet been found for commercial breeders in Canada to fully utilize these inbred lines. To maintain their value they must be kept in the inbred state. Research institutions cannot do this and, at the same time, continue breeding research and the study of new problems. In the United States, this problem has been solved by the formation of hybrid-hog companies. Can some comparable means be developed in Canada for saving the results of years of expensive research?

With this problem in mind, Canadian research workers have been investigating other methods of swine improvement, paying particular attention to the possibility of selecting breeding stock on the basis of Advanced Registry results. One method was tested in a "high-low" project, in which breeding stock for the "high" line was kept from the highest testing litters, and for the "low" line from the lowest testing litters, in each generation. Results at Lacombe clearly demonstrate that when such selection is practised regularly, carcass quality can be brought to a high level, and kept there, with no loss of fecundity and livability, or rate and economy of gain.

The conclusion is, therefore, inescapable that Advanced Registry can be valuable for use in selection. Canadian swine breeders are far ahead of the breeders in the United States in this respect, because U.S. breeders have no performance test on a national

or state-recognized basis. If Canadian purebred breeders were to use Advanced Registry consistently, and apply the results in the selection of breeding stock, tremendous progress could result.

IF maximum progress is to be realized, selection must be based upon the performance of tested litter mates. Advanced Registry has been in effect for more than 20 years, but we must admit that during that period, little or no improvement has been made in the performance of purebred Yorkshires. To realize this one has only to examine the annual average performance of the pigs tested, or the annual grading averages of commercial hogs. These averages have remained almost unchanged.

This is not a fault of the policy. A similar policy has worked very well indeed, in Denmark. A few Canadian breeders have utilized Advanced Registry to great advantage. Results have been obtained in a very short space of time in Prince Edward Island; and the results of the "high-low" experiment prove that it can be done.

It is important to remember, however, that while selection of breeding stock should be based on Advanced Registry for generation after generation, this, alone, is not sufficient. The breeder must also make certain that he selects the best pigs from high-scoring litters—best from the standpoint of growth, vigor and constitution. These factors, when taken together, can mean the difference between profit and loss in swine production.

Much unfavorable publicity for Advanced Registry has resulted from the purchase of tail-end boars from high-scoring A.R. litters and getting unsatisfactory breeding performance from them. Equally unfavorable publicity results from the performance of stock sold as "from a qualified dam," when actually the litter that qualified the sow was by a different and much superior boar.

If Canadian swine breeders are interested in obtaining greater net returns from their operations, it would seem to their advantage to make full use of Advanced Registry.

(Note: H. T. Fredeen is animal husbandman at the Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alta.—ed.)

Australia Extends Wheat Marketing Plan

Australia's wheat muddle difficult of solution partly because all six states must agree and will not do so

by REAY WILSON

THE Australian Agricultural Council, after intensive discussion with members of the Wheat Growers Federation in Canberra has agreed on the terms of a five-year wheat stabilization plan to be placed before the growers by ballot prior to Sept. 30.

The Council also agreed that the plan should be based on sales of wheat for human consumption at cost of production, and sales of wheat for stock feed at export parity.

This will mean that the home price of wheat for flour will probably rise to at least \$1.57 a bushel, compared with \$1.33 at present. Growers demanded an increase of 33 cents.

The price of wheat for stock feed will be \$2.05 export price after November 30 next, when the 24-cent subsidy will cease. Present price is \$1.80, including the subsidy. This will represent a rise of 48 cents, which will affect the price of eggs, bacon, and some other commodities.

The Council also decided that, pending the ballot, the present marketing scheme should continue for one year from December next, with the Wheat Board as the marketing authority.

If the ballot of growers rejects the plan, growers will receive the I.W.A. price of \$2.05 for three years, but this

will be subject to federal and state legislation.

"To avoid chaotic marketing conditions for wheat" the Council proposed: (1) The Australian Wheat Board should continue to operate beyond the present season, as a central marketing and pooling authority for all wheat produced in Australia. (2) The Board operations to be extended to cover the 1953-54 crop season, only in respect to marketing (i.e., the receipt and disposal internally of wheat, and externally of wheat and flour), and in the pooling of returns, subject to price declarations covering home consumption. (3) The Commonwealth and all state governments to enact legislation, as early as possible, to give effect to these decisions.

The main effect of the decision is that, whatever the outcome of the ballot, wheat growers will receive the new International Wheat Agreement price of \$2.05 a bushel for export wheat, until November 30, 1954.

THE muddle over wheat marketing arises from the failure of all parties to appreciate that without the payment of subsidies, it is quite impossible fully to reconcile attempts to increase the return to farmers and simultaneously to stop the rise in the cost of living in Australia.

It is also true that farmers seem reluctant to concede that they must pay a reasonable price for a guaranteed return equal to the cost of production and a small profit.

If these broad principles are accepted, then attempts to dovetail an Australian wheat stabilization scheme into the difficult facts of the world wheat situation are more likely to succeed.

Australia's problem is this: Of last season's marketable crop of 180 million bushels, about 124 million bushels is available for export, and 56 million is needed for home consumption—41 million for human consumption and 15 million for stock feed. The exportable surplus was sold at between \$1.80 a bushel (the old I.W.A. price), and from \$2.23 to \$2.46 a bushel (the free market price). Locally, wheat for human consumption was sold at \$1.33 a bushel and for stock feed at \$1.55, with the Commonwealth bringing the return on stock-feed wheat up to \$1.80 a bushel by means of a subsidy.

Growers naturally enough feel that this arrangement is unfair to them. They point out that they are subsidizing the local consumer to the extent of at least 67 cents a bushel on 41 million bushels, and by around 22 cents a bushel on 15 million bushels. In return they receive a guarantee of at least the cost of production, which last year was about \$1.34 a bushel. They have made it very clear they will not agree to the present stabilization scheme continuing past its expiry date of September 30.

TO complicate the position the new I.W.A. fixes a ceiling price of \$2.05 a bushel, but Britain has refused to sign and Australia has stipulated that adherence to I.W.A. will not prevent her meeting British requirements. Meantime, the free market for wheat has weakened, while the U.S. is growing concerned about its enormous surplus and is discussing plans to get rid of it abroad, as a set-off against mutual aid payments.

If the U.S. took such action it might very well result in the importing countries not accepting all their I.W.A.

wheat at the ceiling price, and it would also lessen Australia's special advantage of being the only exporter of sterling wheat.

Meantime, costs of production are rising, so that with a possibility of the net profit on exports becoming smaller, the importance of the local price becomes greater.

On the other hand, dearer wheat will result in dearer farm products, including eggs, bacon, and, of course, bread. This in turn would ultimately be reflected in the basic wage.

This is a tricky situation, made even more potent politically by the fact that traditionally the wheat electorates can return or defeat a federal government. It is not difficult to understand why the federal government is anxious to keep out of the picture.

Nevertheless, a solution must be found. The only progress made at the last conference was that four states agreed that growers should be asked to agree that wheat for human consumption should sell locally at a price equal to the cost of production, and stock feed wheat at the I.W.A. price of \$2.05 a bushel. It is most improbable that the growers would accept such a scheme at the ballot which will be held on any new stabilization proposals.

In any event, New South Wales and South Australia are opposed to the proposals of the other four states and unanimity is needed before any stabilization plan can go to the growers. N.S.W. is pressing for a flat \$1.68 a bushel local price and guarded comments by wheat growers' representatives suggest that this is more in line with producers' ideas.

If \$1.68 a bushel is taken as a starting point, the question remains whether it is a fair price to producers—fair in the sense of representing a proper payment for a guarantee that their returns will not be below the cost of production.

Even on that question judgment is not easy, because some weight must be given to the fact that in the past farmers have had to pay an unreasonably high premium. However, it seems somewhere about a reasonable figure, allowing for the fact that export parity should be below the actual price obtainable abroad. ▼

Grandpa And the Bear

by MERLE ADAMS

THIS is a story told to me by my mother, as it was told to her by her mother and so on down the line.

It happened to my great-great grandparents, in the days when Ontario was a new country just opening to the settlers; when Indians prowled at night, and only the more hardy settlers were able to eke out a living from the land.

Great-great grandma and grandpa had a homestead, which consisted of their small log house with the sod roof, a lean-to for the oxen, and a pig pen. This pig pen is really where the story begins.

Late one night grandpa and grandma were awakened by an awful racket, accompanied by loud squeals and grunts which were coming from the pig pen. Grandpa jumped out of bed and ran for the pen, loading his old powderhorn musket as he ran. When

he arrived at the pig pen there stood a large black bear in the center of the pen, and the pig was running wildly in circles, round and round the pen, while Mr. Bruin was taking great slaps at the pig every time it passed within reach.

Grandpa aimed and fired, but due perhaps to the poor light that shone weakly from a half-spent moon, or to his own excitement, he succeeded only in wounding the bear. This naturally made the bear very angry, so he gave up chasing the pig and went after grandpa. Now it was grandpa's turn to run round and round the pen with the bear close at his heels.

Grandma, who by this time had run out to see what all the noise was about, decided it was time she took a hand. She grabbed the axe and swung as grandpa and the bear went by: fortunately her aim was better than grandpa's.

As they stood over the stretched out carcass of the dead bear, grandpa puffed out his chest, looked around expansively and said: "We sure killed the bear, didn't we Axie." Grandma didn't say a word then, but always after that, if grandpa started bragging, all she had to say was: "We sure killed the bear, didn't we Axie." ▼

Turkey Increasing Wheat Production

TURKEY has nearly doubled wheat production since 1935-39, according to a recent report received by the Wheat Pool of West Australia. Last year's crop in Turkey was 245 million bushels, which was 65 million bushels more than the wheat crop of Australia.

About 100 million bushels were available for export, but the transport system and the equipment in Turkey's ports would not permit more than about 60 million to be exported. Germany has reached a barter agreement with Turkey by which 30 million bushels of Turkish wheat will be exported to Germany annually for five years. The value of the wheat for barter is said to be the New York market price at time of shipment of the wheat.

Turkish wheat dealers are said to be guaranteed a fixed price of around \$2.90 per bushel, which is an extremely high price in view of the fact that Turkish wheat is very much mixed, including bread wheats, soft wheats and macaroni or durum wheat.

Wheat handling in Turkey is very backward. Practically all threshing is done by oxen walking over the grain on a hard dirt floor. The result is a high percentage of what we know as dockage.

Wheat is handled in sacks holding four bushels each and there is no bulk handling. Much wheat is stored in the open in heaps 150 feet long by 20 feet wide and 8 feet high. These are covered with six inches of straw and then four inches of soil, entirely by hand labor. By this method storage costs amount to slightly over 4.6 cents per bushel.

Turkey, with assistance of the U.S. Point Four Program, is modernizing farm methods and hopes to begin immediately to establish a grain grading and bulk handling system. At present, after wheat is sacked from the piles referred to above, it may go into and out of sacks as often as five times between the farm and the ship at seaport. ▼

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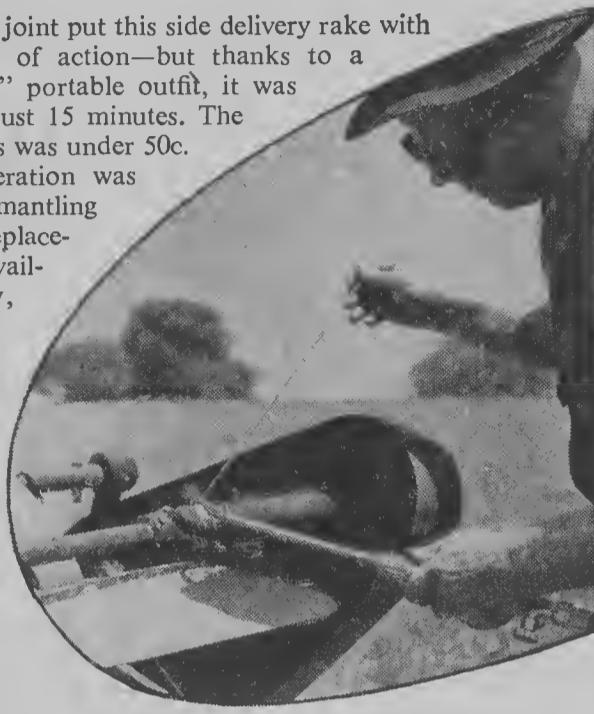
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NEWS OF AGRICULTURE

U.S. May Give Away Surplus Food

(Continued from page 16)

The president offered to supply \$15 million worth of food to eastern Germany shortly after the recent riots, but the offer was turned down by Moscow, and later renewed by President Eisenhower.

Under the Mutual Security law already in effect, the president may extend aid up to \$20 million to any one country. The offer was made on July 10 direct to Moscow because the U.S. has never recognized the East German communist government. Moscow turned it down on the grounds that the offer was made purely for propaganda purposes. At least some of the proposed food supply has already been sent to Europe and may be given to West Germany, which first made the suggestion to the president; and even before its arrival thousands of hungry East Germans were receiving free food from reserve stocks in West Berlin. V

Credit Unions Mutual Aid Board

THE Government of Saskatchewan has appointed a five-man Mutual Aid Board for the credit unions of the province. Three members of the Board are nominated by the Credit Union League of Saskatchewan, another by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Credit Society, and one is appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council under the provisions of the Credit Union Act.

The duty of this board is to administer a credit union mutual aid fund, which will be created by assessments on the annual net earnings of credit unions, the assessments not to exceed five per cent of said earnings. The purpose of the fund is to assist the credit unions that may be in financial difficulty and to avoid unnecessary liquidation of credit unions. Assessments for the fund may be considered a part of the statutory reserve of those credit unions.

The Credit Union Act was amended in 1952 to permit the appointment of the Board and the establishment of the fund. Credit unions voted on the plan and approved it by a 79 per cent favorable vote.

Saskatchewan has thus pioneered in credit union practice, since this is a new departure designed to increase the stability of the credit union movement, which is overwhelmingly rural. V

Recent Appointments

ALBERT T. BAKER, Nemiscan, Alberta, a director of the Alberta Wheat Pool since 1945, has been appointed manager of the organization, to succeed the late R. D. Purdy.

H. W. Leggett, Lacombe, Alberta, has been appointed superintendent of the experimental substation at Regina, Saskatchewan. He succeeds J. Roe Foster, who was recently appointed superintendent of the experimental farm at Indian Head, Saskatchewan. Mr. Leggett has since 1946 been in charge of field husbandry, soils and agricultural engineering investigations

at the experimental station at Lacombe.

Dr. T. H. Anstey, horticulturist at the experimental farm, Agassiz, B.C., since 1946, has been appointed superintendent of the experimental station at Summerland, B.C., to succeed the late Dr. R. C. Palmer.

A. J. Wrick, Vancouver, secretary of the Co-operative Farm Union of British Columbia, has been appointed to the Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan in charge of adult education, and succeeds Professor K. W. Gordon who is on retirement leave.

E. W. Lange, principal of the Agricultural and Homemaking School,



J. E. Blakeman, for 17 years district supervisor, Manitoba, goes to Ottawa as chief, agricultural inspection services, Plant Products Division, Canada Department of Agriculture.

Brandon, Manitoba, has been appointed director of the diploma course at the University of Manitoba. He will be succeeded at the Brandon school by E. G. Bates, agricultural representative at Neepawa since 1946.

J. B. Lintz has been appointed agriculturist in the conservation and development branch in the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. He is a 1953 graduate of the University of Saskatchewan and will be engaged in the administration of the Farm Implements Act of 1949, which provides for the inspection and licensing of implement dealers and distributors, and the appraisal and tending of farm machinery. V

Temporary U.S. Ban On Alberta Hogs

ON July 8, U.S. animal health authorities suddenly imposed an embargo on cloven hooved livestock from Alberta and B.C. A shipment of 300 hogs from Edmonton entering the U.S. at Blaine, south of Vancouver, was suspected of carrying vesicular exanthema. Meanwhile, hogs were held up in Alberta stockyards and several carloads of Calgary cattle were likewise held up.

The ban was removed on cattle and sheep on the 17th, following a meeting between Canadian and American livestock officials, after tests made at the Canadian Health of Animals Division laboratory at Hull, Quebec, had shown no trace of the disease. The ban on Alberta hogs was lifted on July 21. V

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"The thistle, shamrock, rose entwine,
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We are really saying, may the emblems of Scotland (thistle) and Ireland (shamrock) and England (rose) be united forever with the emblem of Canada (maple leaf). In 1860 when the Prince of Wales visited Canada, people who had been born in Canada wore maple leaves as a badge and so the maple leaf became the emblem of Canada.

In Canada there are seventeen different kinds of maple trees. In Manitoba we speak of our Manitoba maple but it really should be called a box elder. The sugar maple which is our Canadian emblem grows in

eastern Canada and as far west as the Lake of the Woods. Its trunk is a rough grey color and it is a much larger tree than the box elder. In autumn its leaves turn a bright scarlet red while the leaves of the box elder turn a muddy yellow. From the sugar maple tree sweet tasting maple syrup is made and this maple tree also gives us the finest hardwood for our homes and buildings. The seeds of the maple tree are shaped like keys. Look at a one-cent coin and you will find printed on it our Canadian emblem—the maple leaf.

"And may those ties of love be ours

Which discord cannot sever,
And flourish green o'er Freedom's home
The Maple Leaf Forever."

Ann Sankey

Strange Music

by Mary Grannan

ONE summer day during the haying season, Philo Fieldmouse lost his nest. He arrived back from his afternoon walk, to see it tossed into the hay wagon and drive away. He stood in the short stubble, and screamed his anger after the departing farmer.

The farmer paid no heed, because the farmer did not hear the angry mouse. "It was the very best nest I've ever had," called Philo. "How would you like it if I went up to your house on the hill and carried it away? Why can't farmers 'live and let live'?"

"Shouting your head off isn't going to get you anywhere, Philo," said a voice from behind him. Philo turned and saw his cousin Freddy Fieldmouse standing there.

"Did they carry your nest off, too, Freddy?" asked Philo.

Freddy nodded. "Yes, it's gone. Of course we should have known better than to set up housekeeping right in the middle of a hayfield."

"But what's a mouse to do?" asked Philo.

"I don't know exactly," said Freddy. "But I know that I'm not going to build another nest here. I'm going to build inside."

"Inside what?" asked Philo, his anger becoming curiosity.

"I haven't made up my mind, but I think perhaps the barn. I might even find my own nest in that hay, after it's stacked in the lofts," said Freddy.

Philo shook his head. "No, don't go to the barn, Freddy," he said. "I've heard that they have barn cats. Freddy, let you and I go hunting for an 'inside place,' that will be safe from mowing machines."

"Alright," said Freddy. "Which way shall we go?"

"I want to get as far away from this farm as I can," said Philo, his anger flaring up anew. "I don't even want to live near such selfish people."

The two little mice scampered across the field, and out to the highway. The smooth surface of the road made their way easy, and they covered a goodly distance in a short time. Suddenly Freddie skidded to a stop. "Look, Philo," he said. "Look at that red house up on the hill. It's all alone. There are no barns around it, and there are no people, either. It looks like a good place to live."

"Yes," said Philo, "it does. Come on, let's investigate."

They hurried up the hill and went into the school yard. The place was indeed quiet, because the children were on vacation. Freddy and Philo hunted around for some way to enter this quiet house, and Philo discovered a hole in one of the cellar windows. A baseball had gone through the glass the day before school closing, and the janitor had not replaced the pane. They both took a flying leap through the opening, and landed on the cellar floor. It was very still in the cellar.

"Before we settle down," said Philo, "let's go upstairs. They may be keeping quiet up there to trick us."

Cautiously the two little home hunters went up the stairs, and into the school room. They looked at the rows of seats, at the now dusty piano, at the blackboards and the teacher's desk. Philo had heard of such places, and he said, "Freddy, it's a school house. But it's closed. It's just the place for us. We'll move in right away."

They did. They built their nest in the cellar because it was closest to the doorway through the windowpane. They carried food all that day, and by nightfall were settled comfortably, behind the furnace.

The rest of the summer passed safely and happily for the two field mice. But one day, just as they were enjoying their noon lunch, they heard a key turned in the door upstairs. They heard voices above them. Quietly they tiptoed to the top of the stairs and listened.

"I'm sure I'm going to love this little school," said a smiling young lady. "I can hardly wait until Monday, when the children will arrive. And a piano, too! We'll have many good sing-songs, with this. And where does that door lead, Mr. Smith?"

"To the cellar," said the other voice. "The furnace is down there. Mr. Pope, who lives on the next farm, tends the furnace. You won't have any worry on that score."

"It's the new teacher," whispered Philo to Freddy. "The summer is over, and I didn't even notice its going. Freddy, you and I have to have a talk. Come on back to the nest."

They scampered downstairs again at top speed. Philo said, "We've got to do something to keep this school from opening."

"Don't be silly, Philo," said Freddy, "we can't do that. Schools open in September, rain or shine. We can't do a thing about it."

Philo pondered. "Freddy," he said again, "perhaps we can't stop their opening, but I have a plan to close this one, as soon as it does open. Freddy, we'll scare the teacher and the children."

Freddy laughed. "There aren't many teachers or children who are frightened of field mice. Why should they be?"

"They're not going to be afraid of us. They're going to be afraid of that piano. Freddy, on the day school opens, you and I are going to hide inside that piano, and we're going to run up and down among the hammers, and we're going to make such a ghostly noise that they'll run for their lives. They may not be afraid of field mice, but they'll be afraid of a piano that plays, all by itself."

Freddy agreed, and early on Monday morning, before the teacher or the children arrived, the two little field mice scampered up to the school room, and hid inside the piano.

After the opening exercises, Philo gave Freddy the signal to begin their ghostly work. Up and down they ran over the hammers inside the instrument. A strange stillness came over the room, and then, to their amazement, they heard the piano being opened. And then they saw the hammers about them moving, and they heard the teacher singing, to the tune of an old nursery rhyme,

*The other day when I was here,
I saw two little field mice peer
Through the door that leads to the
cellar*

*And I thought, 'those little fellers'
Have a nest down there below.
This I thought, but now I know.
When they learned we'd soon be here
They thought they'd fill us with fear.
But we're not a bit afraid
Of the music they have made
We're not leaving the school house,
Nor is either little mouse.*

*If the field mice will be good
We shall give them bits of food.
We shall not disturb their nest
If they act their very best.
Now we ask the field mice to
Come out to say 'Howdy do.'*

Philo and Freddie appeared from

behind the music rack, and bowed. The children laughed and cheered.

That night as they settled down for rest, Philo said, "You know, Freddy, there's just nothing as nice as school in September."

A Newspaper Hobo Tent

GOING camping? Planning on a picnic? Hiking for the day? Looking for some beach fun?

Get a new thrill this year. Make and live in a newspaper tent. Easily made to shelter you from the broiling sun, it can also be prepared so that it is rainproof.

The first move is to get a five or six-foot pole. A tree branch, of course, will serve the purpose. Push this into the ground until it is held upright quite firmly.

Next, about six inches from the top tie 12 lengths of strong cord. The lower ends of these cords are spread out around the base of the pole to form a wigwam big enough to accommodate you for an afternoon snooze. Tie the lower ends of the cords to



wooden pegs firmly hammered into the ground with a rock.

To cover the tent you need a good supply of newspapers and some strong paste. A flour and water paste does well for the paper hanging job. Cut the newspapers into strips a little wider than the spaces between the cord ribbing. After being pasted along the edges one side of each piece of paper is turned round the twine and fastened securely. The other edge is lapped over the preceding piece and pasted down. Do not be afraid of overlaps. The more the merrier. Slap on the paper until the whole tent is covered, leaving only a triangular doorway as an entrance.

If you are out in a group and want to fix up a real fancy hobo home, decorate or patch up the outside with colored comics.

To make the tent waterproof brush over well with linseed oil.

When you decide to break camp simply pull up the pegs and center pole and your tent will fold up easily after the fashion of an umbrella. This paper tepee is very light so you will be able to pack it around without a great deal of trouble.

Visit the vast outdoors with all the thrill and comfort of your own novel hobo newspaper tent.—Mildred King.

Sketch Pad Out of Doors—the popular and helpful articles by Clarence Tilleius will be resumed in our September issue. We trust that our young readers are keeping a clipping file of this drawing series which has appeared for the past 18 months.

THE Country GUIDE

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VOL. LXXII WINNIPEG, AUGUST, 1953 No. 8

Aftermath in Korea

FIGHTING in the Korean war came to an end on July 27, which was three years, one month and two days after the North Korean army crossed the 38th parallel in South Korea. For the first time in the history of civilization, a group of nations, organized to punish aggression, met force with force successfully, and in the interests of world peace. Led by the United States, which was authorized to resist the aggression of communist North Korea, 15 other member nations of the U.N. supplied contingents of troops.

Aided by Chinese communist troops and Russian communist supplies and equipment, the North Korean effort shortly became, for all practical purposes, a Russian-sponsored Chinese versus United Nations conflict, from which North Korea could not withdraw if she would. In the end, according to early reports, one out of three North Koreans died, either from wounds or from the effects of the war. Total communist casualties are estimated at two million; and the situation in North Korea is nothing short of desperate. What a situation for a small country to face as the result of aggressive action, by which it lost, rather than gained, territory!

What next, after the armistice? After the exchange of prisoners, which should be completed within a month at most, a conference of political representatives to arrange the terms of the peace must follow within 90 days. The aim of the United Nations will be to secure the unification of Korea, but it is doubtful whether any U.N. representative now knows how this is to be done, or, in view of the long-drawn-out armistice negotiations, how long the conference will last. The General Assembly of the U.N. will reconvene on August 17.

Concurrently with the political negotiations must come the rehabilitation of South Korea, which, though in less desperate plight than North Korea, was almost completely overrun in the early part of the war and has suffered heavy casualties both among its military and its civilian populations. Many millions of dollars of U.N. money will be required to return South Korea to a self-supporting basis. In addition, a primary anxiety of U.N. representatives will be to guard against any violation of the armistice terms. Whether any peace settlement that may be reached will have any direct and favorable bearing on an ultimate general peace settlement in the Far East, remains to be seen.

A New Parliament

THE general election will be over and the fate of the candidates and the government decided, by the time this issue reaches our readers. Our guess is that for all practical purposes the election is decided now, near the beginning of the home stretch. Indeed, it would be remarkable, when most people we meet agree that the election campaign is dull, with no paramount issues to catch the critical interest of the public, if the government in power were not returned.

When a country is prosperous and there is work for everyone, when crops are good, and when the nation stands high in world trade and in the esteem of other governments, electors do not dismiss a government for the fun of it. They must have some serious grievance, or grievances, real or fancied, to entirely wipe out a big parliamentary majority with their pencils on election day. The fact is that Canada is a country of good governments. We have been favored with relatively good governments for half a century, and we ought to be proud of it.

On the other hand it is not good, as a rule, for either people or government, when the majority of the successful party is too large. Under such circumstances the opposition almost certainly is weak, out of all proportion to the number of electors who

voted against the party in power. We suspect that the Liberal majority in parliament will have been reduced by election night; and that the majority of Liberals themselves will not be very disappointed. It ought to be good for a party that has been in power for a long time, not to have inducement to overconfidence.

The State of Trade

THE economic situation in Canada at the present time is not all rosy; but seldom, if ever, do all segments of the economy operate on a uniform level of prosperity. Employment this year has been about two per cent above the same period a year ago, and manufacturing output about ten per cent higher. Retail sales have been higher (highest in the prairie provinces), and the demand for new cars has been extraordinarily heavy. Capital investment is expected to be heavier than in 1952.

On the other side of the picture is the decline in exports, especially forest products, newsprint, base metals and flour. A somewhat similar situation exists in the United States, where for the first five months of this year (excluding military and mutual aid shipments), exports and imports were fairly evenly balanced. Here indeed is the snag on which Mr. Howe's election prophesy that Canadian prosperity after Korea would increase, rather than decrease, may fall. Many countries need our products, but cannot satisfy all their needs for lack of dollars. Our resources are many and largely undeveloped. Our population is growing, but there is much criticism that immigration is too closely regulated to the immediate needs of industry. The only real guarantee of continued prosperity for Canada lies in the loosening of the shackles which now hold world trade down to a fraction of the amount a really free world could develop.

Geneva Agreement

A CLOUD of uncertainty will hang over the meeting of the contracting parties to the Geneva Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), to be held in Geneva next month. It will arise out of the conflict of opinion, which surrounds the foreign trade policy of the United States under a Republican Congress and an internationally minded Republican president.

Tariffs are an important influence in determining the direction and volume of international trade. In no important country have they been more influential than in the United States, where, combined with enterprise, an abundance and wide variety of natural resources, and a profligate use of these resources, they have helped to make the United States the producer of nearly half of the world's output of industrial goods. The return of the high tariff element in the Republican party to the fleshpots of power and opportunity, has brought to the fore in American politics the archaic beliefs which confronted us with the Fordney-McCumber tariff of 1922. It was these vicious tariff laws which provided at least a part of the background for the success of the Democrats in 1932, for the wholesale closing of banks, for the destruction of farm products in the absence of markets, and for the rise of U.S. unemployment to more than 15 million.

DURING the Roosevelt era the Congress passed the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, which gave the president authority to negotiate trade agreements with other countries and to reduce American custom duties by as much as 50 per cent. This Act made it possible for many countries, including Canada, to trade more generously with the United States. That the United States has not been harmed would appear to be indicated not only by a favorable trade balance in 1952 of nearly \$5 billion, but by a gross national product rate in March, 1953, of \$361 billion.

This huge total explains why, notwithstanding a foreign trade last year in excess of \$36 billion, the United States exports only four cents' worth and imports only three cents' worth out of every dollar's worth of goods produced at home. Though but a small percentage of the entire U.S. economy, these exports are, however, of great importance to the American farmer. They include, for example, 40

per cent of the cotton, wheat, tobacco and rice crops of the United States; and together with other farm products exported, account for the total production from 60 million acres.

The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act was up for renewal in the Congress this year. President Eisenhower recommended a one-year renewal, and after much urging, secured its acceptance.

CANADIANS who have been irked by violations

of the GATT agreement, as in the case of dairy products, should perhaps remember that when political horses are swapped in the midst of a turbulent stream of international events, some splashing of water must result. There are reasons for believing, however, that the changeover will eventually be effected, more or less in the spirit of enlightened self-interest. It is worth recalling now that when Messrs. Eden and Butler conducted their Washington talks in March following the Commonwealth conference in December, agreement was reached in Washington with U.S. administration that "on the trade side, the objective should be to bring about the relaxation of trade restrictions and discriminations in a way which, in the words of President Eisenhower's State of Union message, 'will recognize the importance of profitable and equitable trade.' It is in the interests of the United States to take such measures as are exemplified in the president's message, in order that the members of the free world may the better pay their way by their own efforts."

There can be little doubt that the spirit both of GATT and the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act will ultimately be preserved in the United States. Meanwhile, the free world must await developments with such patience as it can command. The cloud will hang over the Geneva meeting, but there will also be a little blue in the sky.

The Welfare State

Once upon a time it was commonly believed that the government that governed best, governed least. It is doubtful if that belief is widely held today. Increasingly, we are inclined to favor more government of the other fellow, and more service for ourselves. In the process of changing our attitude toward the functions of government, we have developed a growing fondness for what is now called "the welfare state."

This journal is not opposed to the idea of the welfare state, if by that term we mean a state, the government of which operates without fear or favor, and zealously protects the right of every citizen to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We are not opposed to family allowances, pensions for widowed mothers with dependent children, the aged, the blind and the disabled; nor are we opposed to the Agricultural Prices Support Act, or other similarly justifiable acts of Parliament designed to stabilize the economy of the country, or to prepare in advance for emergencies or unexpected catastrophes. We are opposed to "pie in the sky," and much of the loose and muddled thinking which perpetuates the idea that governments can draw on a supposedly inexhaustible fund in support of idealistic but impractical ideas.

It was not magic or financial legerdemain that made possible the extension of social benefits in Canada during the last 30 years. These have resulted from a fortunate combination of increased population, the development of our natural resources, increased productivity per worker, and increased knowledge of the techniques of transferring wealth from the most favored to the least favored groups, without damage to the economy.

Most farmers belong to one or more co-operative organizations. Governments in some respects are not unlike co-operatives, which exist usefully when they enable a group of persons to achieve, together, something of which they all approve, but which they could not achieve as individuals. Their justification is a readily discernible need. Their growth and achievement depend primarily upon the education and loyalty of their members. They operate on the principle of "one man, one vote," and benefits are derived generally in proportion to the energy and understanding of their members. All of this is more or less true of governments, the benefits from which are secured in very much the same way.